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FIVE CENTS A COPY

WHEAT POOL BAR TO GLUT ON MARKET

Working of Canada's Big Sales Agency Described by Ottawan

'COLOSSUS' HANDLES 1,000,000 BU. A DAY

Expert Placing of Grain Proves Boon to 135,000 Contracting Farmers

This is the first of four articles on the Canadian Wheat Pool, the others of which will appear March 11, 13, and 14.

By THOMAS WAYLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Governments are coming to a realization of the fact that a large majority of what are referred to as the common people are agriculturists, and that agriculture must be prosperous or the entire economic structure wabbles. Wipe out any other industry and the world merely halts, then goes on again; wipe out agriculture and the situation is serious. The dominant factor in the World War was the food blockade; one of the deciding factors for prosperity in times of peace is the price of food.

In no country in the world today is agriculture as prosperous as in Canada and governments are putting into effect modifications of a basic factor in this prosperity, the Canadian Wheat Pool. In every case, however, they are making the same fatal mistake; they are building the pyramid from the apex down instead of from the base up.

135,000 Farmer Members

To elucidate: The Canadian Wheat Pool is an organization of, for and by the farmers of Canada. It is based on contracts entered into by 135,000 farmer members to deliver all their grain to the pool. There is the broad base; 135,000 farmers producing their own wheat and delivering it to a united selling agency of their own.

Formerly every farmer marketed his own wheat, his teams hauling the wagons across the prairies to get to the elevators before the price dropped. Last year the pool members delivered 253,102,585 bushels of wheat. Imagine the effect of this flood if it had all been thrown on the market simultaneously; every 100,000 bushels sending the price down so much and every farmer hustling his share of the next 100,000 to get in before the price went lower still. His very anxiety to get his wheat in was sending it down more and more.

So the farmers of the pool organized their own selling agency, a Colossus which last year marketed 1,000,000 bushels a day—not a 250,000,000 bushels within 100 days, but the whole spread over a year; not sold for whatever price it would bring at the local

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Byrd Party Lands in New Zealand on Way From Barrier

DUNEDIN, N. Z. (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, American explorer, and the members of his antarctic expedition returned to Dunedin March 10 after having spent more than a year in natural scientific exploration of the frozen regions at the bottom of the world.

Thousands of persons lined the water front to witness the return. Bands played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Scores of small craft scurried out and escorted the two ships to their docks.

Rear Admiral Byrd's comment on the accomplishment of the expedition was brief. He said:

"Surely the south pole flight was not more important than the flight during which we discovered the new land to the east, on the other side of the Ross dependency. This I have named Marie Byrd Land.

"The six scientists with us worked seriously and the results should prove very useful. We surveyed 280,000 square miles of hitherto unmapped country. We got used to the cold and our houses were warm enough. The monotony was the worst thing we had to encounter."

A representative of the New Zealand Government, in a brief address of welcome, paid tribute to Rear Admiral Byrd as the first man to fly over both the north and south poles and the only one who has conquered the south pole by air.

Rear Admiral Byrd replied briefly: "We have been fortunate in a great many ways, and without that good fortune we would never have accomplished what we did. All that we set out to do has been done. If I said all I think of the men who accompanied me into the antarctic you would think I was boasting."

Other members of the expedition were reticent about their achievements. The explorers will remain here about 10 days and then will sail for New York via the Panama Canal.

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Movable Mooring Mast to Be Tried in Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

INCLUDED in air estimates for this year is £33,000 toward a new device for handling airships by means of a mooring tower on wheels. The tower is 80 feet high or slightly more than half the diameter of the largest airships.

When attached, this structure, with the airship, can be drawn into the hangar by means of fixed bogies on rails.

How far this can be possible with a cross wind must be discovered, but if found practical it will reduce landing crews from about 400 men to 50 and greatly simplify taking the airship into and out of the hangar.

French Turn From Politics to Forestation

Floods Call Attention to Program Supported by Prime Minister

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—An ambitious program of national reforestation will probably result from the recent floods in southwestern France.

Returning to Paris aboard a special train with President Doumergue after a two-day tour of the flooded areas, Andre Tardieu declared that although proper reforestation might not have prevented the recent inundation it would go far toward preventing a recurrence of such floods.

The Prime Minister called attention to his recommendation made as part of the national rebuilding program of last November that 120,000,000 francs be appropriated for the purchase of forests by the State and for replanting.

The vast scheme of national development and reconstruction which was drawn up by M. Tardieu when his first Cabinet was in office is included among the enterprises of his present ministry, and will shortly be debated in Parliament. It provides for the expenditure of 5,000,000 francs in the interest of agriculture, education, industry and commerce.

The National Economic Council has made reforestation one of its principal concerns and M. Carrier, director-general of forests, has made a special study of this problem.

Reconstruction work in southwestern France is everywhere compared to the labors undertaken in northeastern France following the World War. Sectional and party differences have in some measure disappeared before the national determination to restore prosperity in the flooded areas.

In addition to 100,000,000 francs voted by Parliament for emergency relief the chambers will immediately consider laws of organization and credit for these areas. Contributions from both French and foreign organizations and individuals are flowing into the fund organized by the Bank of France.

Broken Glider Wing Fails to Mar Lindbergh Landing

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh lost the left aileron from his glider during an hour and 10 minutes flight near here, March 8, but made a perfect landing.

The glider was about 200 feet from the ground when the aileron broke from the plane and fluttered downward, bringing audible gasps from several hundred watchers. Colonel Lindbergh continued his descent and landed within 200 yards of his starting point. The aileron landed about 1000 feet away.

ALERT FORCES GET RESULTS IN JOBS CAMPAIGN

Federal Public Works Now Expected to Exceed $7,000,000,000

Employment stimulation plans have raised the probable total of 1930 construction to $7,000,000,000, according to a federal report made in Washington just as numerous organizations are closely scrutinizing the basic underlying conditions of the labor situation in the United States.

Announcement of the total by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, is based on state, municipal and private co-operation with the Government's employment program. Accompanying this direct approach to fortify labor conditions, attempts also were being made to reach the roots of the problem.

At the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, 14 speakers assessed the "second industrial revolution." This group, including a spokesman for the American Federation of Labor, found that the mechanization of industry is not "robotizing" the worker and that the economic situation is fraught with many hopeful signs.

The Federal Council of Churches, making public the results of several years' study, disapproved the use of injunctions to prevent peaceful picketing in labor disputes. The study discloses abuses of the injunction system and emphasizes the need for clearer understanding of the relation of courts to labor disputes.

In New York City the National Unemployment League urged upon President Hoover and Congress the enactment of enabling legislation to further hydroelectric power development, road building, irrigation and drainage projects as an unemployment relief measure. At the same time a group of clergymen in Rochester, N. Y., organized to study the employment situation. Their first step was to agree to give maintenance and repair work on church buildings to the city's unemployed workers.

Success of Machine Age Due to Organized Labor, Declares Woll of A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Organized labor is the "guarantee that humanity can govern its creatures of power-driven steel wheels," Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told the American Academy of Political and Social Science here March 8.

One of 14 speakers who discussed "the second industrial revolution and its significance," Mr. Woll declared that the increasing mechanization of industry will not "robotize the world" as long as labor remains organized.

The speakers in general expressed the thought that the future holds much of brightness and progress for the world. The machine age, many declared, is not "dehumanizing" America. On the other hand, they contended, it is producing many social and economic changes, the structure of which is not yet fullly understood.

"Organized labor has passed through the stage of being panic stricken in the presence of the machine," Mr. Woll declared. It is developing its own consciousness under the new environment and it has never aimed at anything else but first, to be master of its own destiny, and second, to find the mastery of any other factor which is vital to its life."

The major industrial problem of the future, Mr. Woll said, revolves around the control of corporations which have superseded the operations of private capitalists.

"Corporations," he said, "are controlled by men. The machinery out of which corporations make their products and their profits, is controlled by men. Which set of men shall exercise the judgment upon which control and regulatory meas-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Dieudonne Coste Gets World Trophy From International Aviation League

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Dieudonne Coste, French flier who holds a number of world aviation records, including that of long distance, has been awarded the international trophy for 1929 of the International League of Aviators.

In addition to the trophy, Coste receives a grand medal of honor, a league diploma and a cash prize of 10,000 francs.

In awarding this trophy, each country belonging to the International League of Aviators sends a representative to the headquarters of the central section in Paris to partake in the election or forward its vote directly by mail or telegram. The votes this year were compiled at a meeting held under the presidency of Clifford B. Harmon, founder and president of the league.

Capt. Leon Challe (France) receives a grand medal of honor for his South American flight. The national trophy for the United States is awarded to Lieut. James H. Doolittle. Grand medals of honor are awarded to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Bernt Balchen and Capt. Frank M. Hawks.

The national trophy for England goes to Capt. S. C. D. Barnard, medals of honor to Squadron Leader Jones-Williams and the Duchess of Bedford.

Capt. Hugh Grosvenor is awarded the Australian trophy, Capt. Charles E. Kingsford-Smith and Mr. Lester grand medals of honor. The aviatrix trophy goes to Miss Winifred Spooner, England; the medal of honor to Lady Bailey.

The Harmon Trophy for the lighter-than-air sections is awarded to Dr. Hugo Eckener, who becomes president of this section of the league.

National awards to other countries are as follows: Austria, trophy to Robert Kronfeld; Belgium, trophy to Jacques Maus, medals of honor to Count Alain de Lambilly, Colonel Baron Wahis; Finland, trophy to Capt. Niilo Juselius; Germany, trophy to Baron Friedrich von Koenig-Warthausen; Holland, trophy to Mr. Smirnoff, medal of honor to Mr. Koothoven; Italy, trophy to Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, medals of honor to Gen. Italo Baldo and General Piccio; Japan, trophy to Yuichi Mino; Latvia, trophy to Colonel Jakubovs; Spain, trophy to Capt. Ignacio Jimenez, medals of honor to Capt. Francisco Implesias and Colonel Kindelan; Switzerland, trophy to Maj. Nabholz de Grabow; South America, trophy to Commandant Larre Borges; Central America, trophy to Col. Pablo Sidar.

3400 Reindeer Start Trek From Alaska to New Homes in the Provinces of Canada

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Two Danish brothers, Erling and Thorbjorn Porsild, sons of Morten Porsild, from the Danish Arctic station on the Island of Disko, have begun their long journey from Alaska to the delta of Mackenzie River with 3400 reindeer to be distributed on Canadian soil, it is announced here.

The men were chosen by the Canadian Government to explore regions northwest of the Yukon and report on the suitability of this part of North America for breeding reindeer. A two-year investigation involving more than 7000 miles of traveling with dog sleighs, during which all of the reindeer herds of Alaska were visited, found the owners willing to sell.

A further journey of 16,000 miles along the coasts of Bering Strait and the Arctic Ocean proved that ample pasturage could be found in summer and also showed that a suitable trail existed for the reindeer to make the journey to the new land.

Erling Porsild has been busy in Alaska directing the reindeer transport, which began on Christmas, 1929, and is not expected to be completed until 1931, as the reindeer can only journey during the winter months, since snow and ice are necessary to cross lakes and rivers. Thorbjorn will leave Ottawa by airplane for Aklavik, which is the boundary of the Eskimo hunting ground, 2000 miles from Ottawa. From there the journey to meet the reindeer herd will be continued by dog sleigh.

Dutch Peasant Bureau Bars Farm Products From Russia

Boycott Laid to Soviet Methods of Procuring Grain and Use of Proceeds for Revolutionary Propaganda —Religious Persecutions Protested

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The central bureau of the Dutch Agricultural Committee, which is the co-operative purchasing center of the greater part of Dutch peasants, has decided not to buy any more Russian agricultural products which are being sold in The Netherlands through the Soviet Trade Bureau here. The bureau informed its many tens of thousands of peasant members that they should no longer accept orders for Russian fodder which has been imported recently in large quantities.

The opinion is expressed that the ways in which the Russian Soviet Government obtains its supplies are such that the bureau no longer desires to deal in this grain. Moreover, the bureau does not want to provide the Soviet with means which ought to be used to benefit Russian peasants, but which apparently are being used for sowing unrest in other countries in Europe and to prepare for a revolution.

The greater part of all manure and fodder used in The Netherlands is imported by the central bureau. The boycott now declared affects Russian maize and barley, 50,000 tons of the latter alone being stored in Rotterdam at present.

The co-operative society's action seems to be an indirect result of the protest meetings at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and elsewhere against religious persecutions in Russia. The organizers of these protests failed to obtain direct action by the Government, although the Foreign Minister, Jonkheer F. Beelaerts Van Blokland pledged the Cabinet to act if there seemed any prospect of doing so with effect, which, he added, did not seem likely.

Reich Joins in Protest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reich's foreign minister has protested to the Soviet Russian ambassador here against Bolshevistic propaganda in Germany which recently has been on the increase. It is even declared he threatened to make the Soviet Russian Government responsible in the future for the actions of Moscow leaders of the Communist party, thus refusing to distinguish between the Government and the party. Parleys between the foreign minister and the ambassador are continuing.

BOSTON PARKING TO COME UNDER FURTHER STUDY

Trade Chamber Committee Decides Chicago Plan Not Applicable

Further study of parking regulations in downtown Boston is to be made by the committee on traffic control and safety of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, following its decision that the Chicago no-parking method is not applicable here.

The committee conducted an extensive study of the results of the prohibition of parking in the Loop district. It found that the no-parking regulation had gone a long way to solve Chicago's traffic tangle. But it also concluded that conditions are not sufficiently similar in the two cities to justify Boston's acceptance of the no-parking plan.

"Boston has gone far ahead of Chicago in removing its mass transportation facilities from downtown streets," the committee reports. "Chicago has a larger mileage of elevated and surface car lines; Boston has a smaller length of elevated lines and practically no surface car lines. Off-street transportation in Boston takes care of 72 per cent of the passengers entering the district, and on-street agencies account for the balance of 28 per cent. In Chicago, off-street agencies provide for 42 per cent, while on-street agencies transport the balance of 58 per cent."

The chamber's committee is headed by Gifford LeClear.

Atterbury Asked, If His Road Is Dry Why Is He a Wet?

The railroads of the United States adopted prohibition before it became a national policy, and presumably still require total abstinence of their employees, yet Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is campaigning against national prohibition, Orville S. Poland, counsel of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, declared in an open letter to General Atterbury.

"My understanding is that a law of the railroads, called Rule G," Mr. Poland said, "prohibited the use of intoxicants by railroad employees before national prohibition was adopted, under penalty of immediate dismissal. If this is not prohibition, I do not know what prohibition means. All that the Eighteenth Amendment has done is to extend the benefits of this salutary law to the entire people of the United States.

"It wasn't regulation, it wasn't education, it wasn't moderation, it wasn't 'temperance,' that the railroads used to prevent drinking on the part of railroad employees. The railroads used prohibition.

"I should like to inquire of you if you will state for the benefit of the traveling public that the railroads no longer require abstinence on the part of their employees, while on duty or subject to call, but permit them to drink such intoxicants as they are able to obtain."

LIBERALS SCAN LABOR'S RECORD ON EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Lloyd George Demands 'Council of State' to Relieve Conditions

LONDON (AP)—David Lloyd George on March 10 opened the Liberal guns on the Government's handling of the unemployment problem in accordance with an announcement made from Liberal headquarters March 8 that the "period of truce" on the unemployment problem was definitely at an end.

The former Premier inaugurated debate in the House of Commons by calling attention to figures showing that the number of unemployed when the Labor Government took office was 1,100,000 while the latest figures show 1,539,300 jobless.

He said that J. H. Thomas, Cabinet Minister, who is in charge of the unemployment problem, while rightly pleading for patience, had led the House to believe that a definite turn for the better would be made by February but that present figures were 147,000 worse than the same time last year.

Mr. Thomas must feel disappointed, as is the whole country, he said. "The time has come, therefore, for a very candid and fearless review of the whole position, not so much in a spirit or criticism, as in a spirit of helpfulness and of converting the House into a council of state."

The Liberal leader declared that the House of Commons could not escape its responsibility in this matter. Mr. Thomas had worked hard, but as far as his remedies were concerned he had taken too narrow, limited and far too timid a view of his responsibility. Effective steps, Mr. Lloyd George said, had not been taken to overcome the present emergency.

Good Outlook Seen for Vermont Crops

Lower prices for milk, poultry, eggs, turkeys, and sheep are predicted in the "Vermont Farm Business" published by the University of Vermont and State College of Agriculture. The Vermont outlook is declared to be sound, with no anticipated decrease in the large demand for farm products.

The review predicts an early year drop in milk prices with a last half-year level approaching the price range of 1929. Milk production is above that of last year and with the peak in dairy cow prices passed, lower prices are expected for 1930.

Prices for sheep, lambs, wool, beef, and chickens are relatively lower than at this period last year, while dairy cows, veal, pork, and eggs are higher. Potatoes are selling for twice the amount they brought a year ago.

With a record amount of sheep and lambs on hand this year, prices cannot remain high, the review states, but the steadily decreasing numbers of sheep in this locality means a dearth in two to three years, which may cause higher prices than ever before.

Potatoes are not expected to maintain their high price level, as the heavy planting means a bounteous crop, the review says.

Girl Sets Altitude Mark at 32,000 Feet

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Elinor Smith, 18-year-old girl pilot, attained an apparent altitude of 32,000 feet March 10 in an attempt to set a new altitude record for women. The previous record, set by the late Marvel Crosson, was 24,600 feet.

Miss Smith carried on her flight a sealed baragraph, which will be sent to Washington to be read. On landing, she said one of the two altimeters in her airplane showed at a point in her flight 32,000 feet, and the other 30,000. At this altitude, she said, the supercharger regulationg the flow of gas and oxygen to her motor apparently froze.

NATION ACCORDS HIGHEST HONORS TO JUSTICE TAFT

Eulogies Emphasize Unselfish Devotion to Duties of Great Responsibility

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover on March 8 officially called upon the Nation to observe a 30-day period of mourning for William H. Taft, with flags at half-staff. His proclamation follows:

"To the people of the United States:

"It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of William Howard Taft, which occurred at his home in the city of Washington, on the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty, at 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Mr. Taft's service to our country has been of rare distinction and was marked by a purity of patriotism, a lofty disinterestedness, and devotion to the best interests of the Nation that deserve and will ever command the grateful memory of his countrymen. His career was almost unique in the wide range of official duty, as judge, as Solicitor-General, Governor-General of the Philippines, Secretary of War, President of the United States, and finally Chief Justice.

"His private life was characterized by a simplicity of virtue that won for him a place in the affection of his fellow countrymen rarely equaled by any man. In public and in private life he set a shining example, and his death will be mourned throughout the land.

"As an expression of the public's sorrow, it is ordered that the flags of the White House and of the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may be rendered on the day of the funeral.

"Done at the city of Washington on this eighth day of March in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fifty-fourth."

"Signed, HERBERT HOOVER."

Unusual Honors Accorded

The resting of his body in state at the Capitol and other honors befitting the exalted place he won for himself in the heart and the history of the Nation will be accorded him. Until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, the body will remain at the home on Wyoming Avenue. It will be taken to the Capitol to lie in the rotunda for three hours before funeral services at All Souls' Unitarian Church at 2 p. m.

President Hoover and other high officials of the Government will attend the church services.

Congress will be in adjournment, with delegations of 20 from the Senate and House joining the state funeral cortege.

A military escort will accompany the body to Arlington National Cemetery. There he who rose to the Presidency and Chief Justiceship will rest among the honored of the wars, as was his

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

What's Right With America? Scope of Newspapers Wins Writer's Praise

* * *

Foreign Affairs Treated Adequately Along With Great Grist of Trivial and Provincial Accounts—Advertising Raised to Nth Power

* * *

XXII—Provincial Crime and International News

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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There were newspapers everywhere. When I lived in hotels I found the morning newspaper outside my door. When I lived in clubs it was presented to me at the breakfast table. When I traveled on the trains newspapers bearing the names of each town at which we stopped were taken on board and were available in the club car.

Newspapers abound; it has become necessary to erect in the streets of the cities capacious iron receptacles into which passers-by are requested to drop their used newspapers; and I dread to think of the condition of the streets if these waste boxes were not provided. So unceasing is the demand for newspapers that enterprising sellers have invented a test of honor which saves them the trouble of selling; you take your newspaper from a street pillar and drop your coin in the slot.

I do not know whether statistics have been compiled showing the consumption of newsprint paper in different countries; but I am certain that the United States would easily be at the head. There is first the actual number of publications; the United States does not count upon the journals of such centers as New York; every community has its newspapers. It may be that the sales of a particular organ rarely if ever approach the sales of the leading European organs; for the consciousness of regionalism

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Cities Will Report Tercentenary Plans

Plans for the high points in Massachusetts' tercentenary celebration this year have reached the stage where oratory is to be superseded by specific reports of progress, according to notices announcing the next session of the Tercentenary Conference of City and Town Committees, to be held at Salem March 12.

With N. Winthrop Robinson, vice-president of the conference, presiding, delegates from the communities participating in the state-wide observance will meet at Hotel Hawthorne for a noon lunch, followed by a business meeting, this to be followed by a public session in the council chamber of Salem City Hall.

An important item of the meeting will be the statement of Salem's own plans for the re-enactment on June 12 of the arrival of Gov. John Winthrop in 1630 with the charter of the Bay Colony, organization of the great cavalcade which will leave Salem on June 13, bearing the charter to the State House in Boston, and arrangements for special events through the summer.

The conference session will also take up the development of the plan now under way by which former residents will be personally invited to return to their former towns, places of employment, colleges, schools and other institutions.

Business Women's Week

is being observed in many communities throughout the United States. Accomplishments and progress of business women's clubs since the week was first observed in 1928, and how these clubs are showing a widened interest in public service, will be recorded in a special article on the Women's Enterprises and Activities Page

Tomorrow

PAY DAY PASSED AGAIN FOR CHICAGO TEACHERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—School teachers of Chicago have missed another pay day. The regular one this week went by without cash and none is now in sight, it is reported.

The sum needed to cover this week's pay amounts to $3,400,000. In addition school empolyees, such as engineers, etc., are behind $1,500,000.

AMERICA AND JAPAN REACH AGREEMENT ON NAVAL STRENGTH

United States Agrees to Build Only 15 of Its Stipulated 18 Cruisers Before the Year 1936

BRITISH ATTITUDE SAID TO BE KEYNOTE OF THE SITUATION

Briand Explains at Several Private Conversations the Safeguards Required by France If Naval Armaments Are to Be Reduced

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A complete agreement between the United States and Japan on the tonnages of cruisers and submarines has been drafted as a result of the conversations between Henry L. Stimson and Reijiro Wakatsuki, which follows the preliminary explorations by David A. Reed and Tsuneo Matsudaira, it is stated on the highest authority.

The agreement follows along the lines originally outlined as those which the conference might pursue most profitably, and is based on actual construction between now and 1936. The central feature of the agreement provides that the United States shall not complete more than a total of 15 of her 10,000-ton cruisers before 1936, and will defer, laying down the last three big cruisers until the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Thus the United States enters 1936 with not more than 15 8-inch-gun cruisers actually afloat. Japan during the same period would retain its present total of 12 8-inch gun cruisers, aggregating 108,000 tons. Thus for the immediate future Japan will have more than 70 per cent ratio in cruisers.

On the other hand when the American right to build 18 cruisers is exercised, Japan would have in tonnage exactly 60 per cent of the United States ratio. In the totals of ships, however, Japan would have about 66 per cent, because her 8-inch-gun cruisers are smaller than 10,000 tons apiece. Japan will have 12 as against the American 18.

Submarine Comparison

The agreement on submarines, in which Japan was claiming parity with the United States, has been worked out on similarly realistic lines. Of the submarines under the effective age limit of 13 years Japan has 66,000 tons afloat. Counting the submarines building its total is 77,800. The United States has 75,500 tons effective submarines afloat and two now building, bringing the total up to 81,000, and three others appropriated for, making a grand total of 85,600.

The basis of agreement in the submarine category is that Japan, by making no replacements as its ships pass the effective age, shall reach 1936 with a total of 52,400 tons and that the United States be allowed replacements, bringing the United States' total to about 60,000 tons. It has been calculated that, without replacements, the American total in 1936 would have been only 22,000 tons.

The agreement in a nutshell regarding both submarines and cruisers leaves Japan at approximately its existing strength but gives the United States the right to build up to a total worked out as satisfying American requirements.

Meeting of Delegation Heads

After a week-end of political discussions, the meeting of the heads of the American, British and French delegations at St. James's turned to figures and arranging meetings of the technical advisers to advance the precise irreducible minimums. These will be on a technical basis alone, and, when the last word mathematically has been spoken, the conference will proceed to attempt to bring the figures down by political methods.

On March 8, Aristide Briand, head of the French delegation, entertained Arthur Henderson, Sir Gilbert Vansittart, Aime de Fleuriau and Jacques Dumesnil at lunch; on the same afternoon, M. Briand and Mr. Henderson visited Mr. Stimson at Stanmore; on March 9, M. Briand went to Chequers where he and Ramsay MacDonald engaged in a long conversation, being later joined by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Stimson. The object of these discussions was to enable M. Briand to explain the French view of what political safeguards are necessary if the naval armament of France is to be reduced.

In the midst of these conversations, Mr. MacDonald took occasion to radiocast an address to America which contained significant passages.

Rapidan Meeting Recalled

Quoting from a statement issued after the Rapidan meeting Mr. MacDonald recalled not only to his American friends but to his colleagues at the naval conference that "the part of each of our governments in the promotion of world peace will be different, as one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active co-operation with its European neighbors."

This declaration, Mr. MacDonald declared, had not been departed from. Obviously it leaves the door open for British participation in some form of political understanding with France which the United States could not accept. But, continued the Prime Minister: "We shall not agree to base any treaty which may result from this conference on entangling military alliances. That would undo in spirit and in policy the work of the conference; but some of us will strive to secure as an essential part to the agreement a pledge of good will and pacific intention, similar to that made by the President and myself after we had convinced ourselves that a naval agreement was possible."

Many Reports Current

Between the "pledge of good will and the pacific intention" of which Mr. MacDonald spoke, and the positive guarantee desired by the French, there would appear to be a difference. Mr. MacDonald went on to say: "Ev-

MacDonald Says 'All Is Well' at Naval Parley

'Thought of Failure' Not Entertained by London Delegations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Broadcasting from his country home at Chequers, which he referred to as "Our British Rapidan," Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, on March 9 declared the five-power naval conference is on the highway to negotiating its difficulties and will sit until "It has set the face of the world toward the dawning day of universal peace." His address was heard throughout the United States and Canada.

He was introduced by Frederic William Wile, correspondent of the Columbia System at the conference.

"All is well," he said. "We have been delayed three weeks but we have used the time well in clearing up differences between delegations. M. Briand and his fellow-delegates returned on Thursday evening and were hard at work on Friday morning. Conferences are continuing over the week-end. The thought of failure is not

eryone of us is determined to get an agreement—an agreement not with two or three of us, but an agreement between the whole five of us."

There are available in London many versions of M. Briand's alleged demands. It is said that none of M. Briand's conversations were quite precise enough for the other powers and that Mr. Stimson requested that they be reduced to writing. It is also suggested that before the end of the week an opportunity will be given to M. Briand to make a public speech in which he can explain to the world the precise character of the political arrangement which would satisfy the French.

London is now inclined to look forward to such an expression with some hopefulness. M. Briand's unmatched genius at a facile exposition of sweeping political concepts may, some feel, enable the elucidation of an agreement which would satisfy the French and yet, in America and England, could be interpreted as a moderate and safe proposal. Nobody suggests now that the United States should enter anything more than a consultative arrangement but the guarantee of American presence at the conference table is held at its full value by the British and even by the French.

Extent of British Good Offices

It is suggested that with the United States committed to exert its good offices, Great Britain might go farther on the way of defining the Locarno treaties in their application to sea power. So many suggestions of the precise form a political arrangement might take have been advanced here that nothing more than a mere tabulation of the chief of them can be presented, with confidence in accuracy.

First comes Mr. MacDonald's suggestion of a pledge of good will and pacific intention. This, it is said, might satisfy the French if it were accompanied by a formal declaration from the British Government that the Locarno obligations are binding on sea as well as on land—a point which some French critics but no British authorities doubt.

Second comes the straightforward suggestion of a consultative pact, in which the United States participates, coupled with and rendering possible the British signature with a French treaty of mutual assistance and nonaggression applied to the Mediterranean.

Third, it is said the French might be satisfied with a Mediterranean treaty including only Italy, or perhaps Italy, Spain and Jugoslavia. The negotiations of this document might even be deferred until after the signature of the London treaty if assurance were given that the Mediterranean matter would certainly be approached.

There are other proposals differing in greater or lesser degree from these, and it is probable that if any political arrangement results in the end, it will be not one but a combination of those already advanced. It is felt here that public opinion will be well advised to wait until M. Briand makes a public statement of the exact French wishes before prejudicing their acceptability.

British Divergent Paths

In the broadest perspective the decision appears to rest with the British Government. It is believed here that Great Britain almost stands at the parting of the ways. One path may lead, through a renewed political agreement with France, to closer participation in European politics, to co-operation with Europe, to entanglements in continental affairs. This is the path followed, despite Great Britain's growing colonial empire, for the most part during the last two centuries and its culmination was in the war of 1914-1918.

The [illegible] Great Britain has largely opened up since the United States came to the forefront as a world power during the period when the British Dominions were becoming independent nations in alliance with Great Britain itself, but lying essentially halfway between Great Britain and the United States. This second path leads away from Europe and is to some extent for Great Britain a withdrawal from active participation in continental politics.

If at the present juncture Great Britain decides that France demands too many sacrifices and too many guarantees from the British Empire, then a four-power treaty, leaving France out, or even a three-power treaty, leaving Italy out as well, may be the outcome. Post-war history has seen through the growing importance of the self-governing Dominions a tendency leading Great Britain away from continental preoccupations into an English-speaking grouping—not an alliance, hardly an understanding, but an intangible grouping, perhaps all the more important because it is intangible.

The ideas behind Mr. MacDonald's negotiations with Mr. Hoover and the apparent neglect of serious preparations for the London conference with the French seem indicative that the second path will be the one followed. But now the French have raised the issue in an acute form. It is obvious Mr. MacDonald prefers a middle way out which will not close the door to future events and will keep Great Britain to some extent in both groupings. A compromise may or may not be possible. At the moment an issue seems unavoidable. Shall Mr. MacDonald compromise and concede to the French an interest in future continental politics, or shall he—as certain powerful forces of British public opinion would prefer—turn his back on Europe and go ahead alone with America. Many believe that this is the question which must be decided before many hours have gone by.

Chamber Art Exhibit Continued This Week

Art Week in Boston, conducted under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce last week, is being continued this week, in so far as exhibits are concerned, owing to the wide interest shown. Capacity attendance at the exhibits during the past week indicated a definite appreciation of application of art to daily activities, says the chamber's committee.

Paintings exhibited by contemporary New England artists, in the gallery of the Jordan Marsh Company, and the co-operative exhibit of 16 of Boston's private art schools on the fourth floor of the Gift Shop building of William Filene's Sons Company, are remaining on display this week.

Information regarding Art Week is being sought from New York, Philadelphia and Washington, according to the chamber committee, which reports that "as a result of Boston's leadership in this effort, New England manufacturers and merchants have become thoroughly aware of the usefulness of art in industry." A third annual art week in Boston is already being planned for the spring of 1931.

COLLEGES SEEK RATING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORRS, Conn.—Application to have the Connecticut Agricultural College rated as an accredited institution has been made to the Association of American Universities by Dr. George Alan Works, president. Inspection of the college by a representative of the association will take place shortly, it is expected, after which its rating will be available.

TWIN SISTERS WIN PHI BETA

ORONO, Me. (AP)—Two pairs of twin sisters were among the 14 undergraduates at the University of Maine elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic society, as announced at assembly by James S. Stevens, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. They were Rachael and Rebecca Matthews of Hampden Highlands, and Lillian F. and Rosella A. Loveitt of South Portland.

COAST GUARD SHIFTS OFFICERS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—Coast Guard district headquarters here announces that Judson H. Carver, chief boatswain's mate of the Burnt Island station at Port Clyde, Me., has been ordered to command of the Wallis Sands station at Rye Beach. He succeeds Boatswain Walter H. Godfrey, who retired recently.

MACDONALD SAYS 'ALL IS WELL' AT NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

entertained in St. James's Palace. Our American friends may be of as good hopes and heart as we are. We shall not give up until human ingenuity and patience are exhausted and that is a long way off yet."

Full Text of Speech

The Prime Minister's speech in full was as follows:

My American friends, when last I sent my voice across the Atlantic, I spoke in the Cabinet room at Downing Street. Today I speak from Chequers, our Rapidan, that in mellow age and sanctified by the ghosts of vanished generations, is given to the Nation so that Prime Ministers may know that birds sing, flowers bloom, and that their body and mind may rest.

May I add before I become official that the story of the gift may be painted to symbolize the realm of special affection and the blessing of good relation between our two peoples.

Now I speak on the conference. You ask me. As the night watchman, I call across to you, "All is well." Circumstances which none of us could control have delayed our official program for three weeks. We have, however, used the time well for negotiating difficulties between delegations. Experts have been busy clearing up points which would have held up the conference later on. But of course we had to suffer because we could do nothing in public. Those pessimist friends of ours who find so much happiness in deep mourning told you you would hear little more from us. They do not know us. We have worked hard but not nearly so hard as we should have done had there been any serious chance of the conference failing.

Delegates Hard at Work

M. Briand and his fellow delegates returned on Thursday evening. On Friday morning the heads of the delegations were hard at work together. This week-end every delegation has been devising ways and agreements. The whole of tomorrow morning and afternoon is filled by conferences over which I am to preside.

The thought of failure is not entertained in St. James's Palace. My American friends, both from the States and from Canada, be of good hope and heart; we are.

We have ended the first stage successfully. All the delegations understand each other. They can discuss their difficulties without quarreling. They can state what they think are their needs, not with an ultimatum or as a last word but with a desire to study them in relation to the needs of others, and so come to an agreement.

The second stage comes when on account of the established confidence we can discuss actual programs. Some people say, when you begin to discuss ships and guns and ratios, you will get tied up and mixed up at these conferences and then you are in the hands of admirals and commodores and captains, and you are undone.

The lover of peace who is in the position which we find ourselves today and who will not discuss ships and guns is a Mr. Faint Heart, for there will never be a disarmament agreement until we face the problem of programs. Then and only then does the soldier of peace carry his wars into the camps of the enemy militarism. Of course when we reach the inevitable point where programs have to be discussed, we are on dangerous ground.

"Cut Our Way Through"

The program is the task of our beliefs in peace. When trying to adjust programs, conference after conference has failed, but there is no way around them. We must cut our way through them.

How many dangerous territories were there in the Pilgrims' Progress? We are there now, and up to this moment we have not met with an obstacle which looks as though it were to continue to be insurmountable. The technical experts will never get us over and through that ground, but in London the last word rests with civilians and everyone of us is determined to get an agreement, an agreement not with two or three of us, but an agreement between the whole five of us.

If you hear one day that we are in difficulty, another day that we have stuck, that may well be so, but do not then imagine that we are sitting in despair; rather picture us thinking and planning, composing and arguing, trying to find ways out. We shall not give up until human ingennuity and patience has been exhausted, and that is a long way off yet.

I should like to take you back for a moment to that peaceful and sunny day I spent with President Hoover in the forest hollow in the hills of Rapidan. We faced our difficulties, which were as real, if not quite so complicated, as those which we daily face amongst the problems of the conference of London in St. James's Palace. While still in London, General Dawes and I talked of troublesome programs. We had argued about guns and categories. We were never unmindful of national honor, security, needs, which every now and again seemed to bring us into a rivalry which appeared to defy our good will.

"Determined to Succeed"

It was this conference in miniature. We succeeded because we were determined to succeed, and because we knew that there was more honor, more security, more peace in an agreement than in rival navies. Neither of us gave away a ton which was dishonorable or was a weakness.

Then I went to Rapidan and on the ninth of October the President and I issued in the name of our two nations a statement of great historical importance containing the following sentence: "The place of each of our governments in the promotion of what peace will be will be different, as one will never consent to be entangled in European diplomacies; and the other resolves to pursue a policy of active co-operation with its European neighbors. But each of our governments will direct its influence toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

This declaration has not been departed from in the transactions which have been going on here. It has been the basis of our co-operation, and our American friends may rest assured that we shall depart neither from the letter nor from the spirit of this pronouncement. We shall not agree to any treaty which may result in entangling military alliances, but we shall co-operate in securing and maintaining the peace of the world. Some of us will strive to secure as an essential part of the agreement a pledge of good will and specific determination from that made by the President and myself after we had convinced ourselves that a naval agreement was possible.

Eliminating Differences

The bonds of war are not and cannot be the security of peace. Such a pledge to our program ought not to be reduced to a minimum if we have any confidence in each other's signatures.

Our delegations, yours and ours, are on the highway to eliminating our own differences and are co-operating most cordially in negotiations with the other powers to overcome difficulties and to build up step by step a naval agreement which will reduce building programs, abolish competition, put an end to distrust and menace and create an equilibrium and strength which will bring tranquillity to the minds of the nations and lead to further result in the process of disarmament.

The agreement will carry us on until 1936 and then the troublesome things which we are now facing will have been settled and whoever will be in our places will have an open road to proceed toward the cherished goal of nations and arms. It may not be our happy lot to get as far as some of us would like at this conference. Confidence in peace and in judicial settlement is still a tender plan. We have to get our inheritance of militarists, rivalry and national distrust and fear well behind us, and if we do that, as I believe we are doing, we can, when we put our names to the agreement, lift up our hearts in thankfulness that at the very least we have been able to set the face of the world toward the dawning day of universal peace. Good-by, good-by.

MRS. LELAND DISCLAIMS PEACE PRAYER CREDIT

Mrs. J. D. Leland of Milton, Mass., who recently returned from Europe, gives full credit for the work of engaging the co-operation of churches and religious organizations throughout the world in a two-minute period of prayer on March 1 for the success of the London naval parley, to Percy Bartlett, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in London.

While Mrs. Leland was instrumental in securing the co-operation of several organizations, she says that "Mr. Bartlett did all the work of organizing the movement and getting organizations in London to co-operate. I had nothing to do with the Christ and Peace Campaign with its special services at Westminster Abbey."

Traffic-in-Arms Convention to Be Debated in Geneva

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—If disarmament is to become a reality the supervision of trade in arms and ammunition and other implements of war must be the subject of international agreement. This has long been recognized by the League of Nations, which attempted to grapple with this question in the convention concluded at Geneva in 1925.

This convention provided, in accordance with a recommendation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, for the international supervision of trade in armaments by establishing a general system of supervision by publicity as well as the better control of arms and traffic in backward countries. This convention, which has nothing to do with the private manufacture of arms which the League of Nations also tried to deal with as one of the factors menacing the peace of the world, has not yet been ratified by a sufficient number of states, namely 14, to bring it into force.

The British Government has informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it desires to place on the agenda of the next Council meeting proposals for summoning a conference of the signatories to the trade in arms convention in order that it may be brought into force as soon as possible. It is significant that the British Government, although issuing this invitation, has not itself ratified the convention.

HINCKLEY OUT FOR CONGRESS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Frank C. Hinckley of West Springfield today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congressman from the Second District in the September primaries, running on a wet platform.

LUND SEEKS SENATE SEAT

WEBSTER CITY, Ia. (AP)—Maj. Frank J. Lund of Webster City on March 5 announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Iowa. He managed Smith W. Brookhart's last senatorial campaign.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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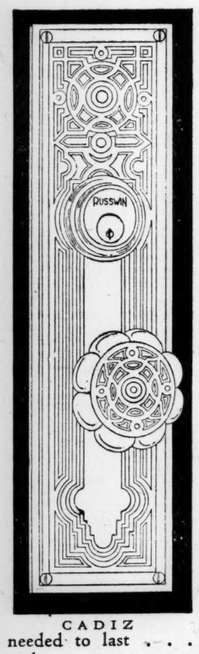

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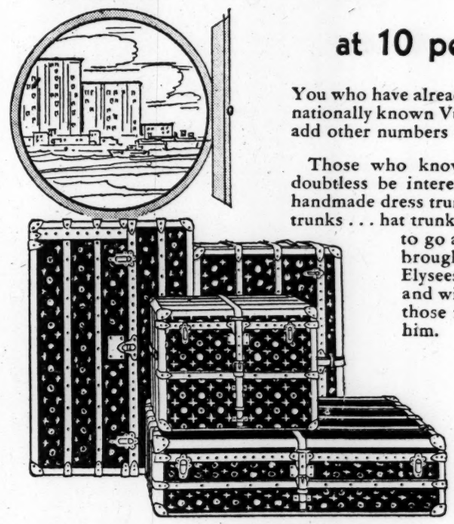

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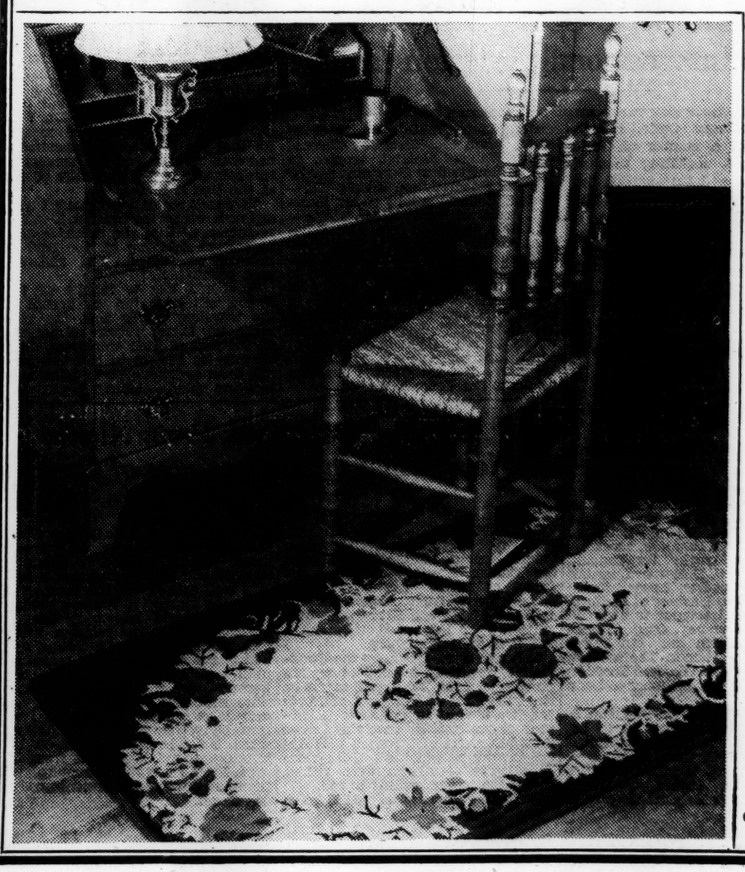

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BILLION-DOLLAR STEEL MERGER IS UNDER WAY

Bethlehem and Youngstown Companies Said to Have Reached Agreement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Negotiations are under way for the formation of a $1,000,000,000 steel company through the merging of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet Tube Company, it has just been learned here.

The merger plan, which has been worked out during the past several weeks between Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and H. G. Dalton, a director of both the Bethlehem and the Youngstown companies, has reached the stage where it is ready for submission to the board of the Youngstown company, informed persons here said.

During discussions concerning the proposed merger, it was said, J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown company, who was responsible for blocking a merger of the companies two years ago, has remained neutral and has given the assurance that he will not oppose the merger if sufficient support is given the plan by the company's stockholders.

Complications of another sort, however, have entered into the present merger plans, it was said, because of the fact that Eaton-Mather-Otis interests desire to include the Youngstown Company in the recently formed Republic Steel Corporation, which represents a consolidation of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, the Central Alloy Steel Corporation, Donner Steel, Inc., and the Bourne-Fuller Company.

In informed quarters here it was said that the new Republic Steel Corporation is seeking, through acquiring the Youngstown company and also the Gulf States Steel Company, to challenge the position of the Bethlehem as the second largest steel company in the United States.

Still another factor, however, stands out as having considerable importance in the merger discussions. Many stockholders of the Youngstown company, it was said, oppose the merger because through it the Bethlehem Steel Corporation would, in taking over the Youngstown plants, risk a conflict with the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation by which the latter promised to stay out of the middle western territory, but the existence of such an understanding has not been verified.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company on Dec. 31, 1928, listed assets in excess of $220,000,000, while the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the same time had assets of approximately $650,000,000, which does not include several California companies which have been recently acquired. With the increase in assets on the part of both companies during 1929, the proposed merger would mean a consolidation of assets in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000.

14,000 to Find Work in Building Program

Approximately 14,000 skilled workmen, now idle, will be engaged in the $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 building program outlined for Boston, John F. Walsh, secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association, estimates.

Early relief for the unemployed is apparent, with the contracts already awarded and contractors only waiting for the right kind of weather before starting work.

According to a recent survey by Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mr. Walsh said, slight improvements are seen in shoe, cotton, silk, woolen and hoisiery industries and metal trades. The Governor reiterated assurance that unemployment would be almost wholly relieved in the next 60 days.

BYRD CONVERSATION TO BE RADIOCAST

NEW YORK (AP)—Through WGY, WEAF, WJZ, and 40 additional stations scattered from coast to coast, the National Broadcasting Company will reradiocast at 7:35 a. m., March 11, a conversation between Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, At Dunedin, N. Z., and Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, who will be in Schenectady.

The conversation carried on across 10,000 miles of space will be picked up on short wave lengths by WGY, under the direction of radio engineers of the General Electric Company. It will be brought by land wire to New York and then reradiocast to WEAF and WJZ over a national hookup. Radio engineers in Schenectady and in New Zealand have been conducting tests for the last six weeks in anticipation of the radiocast.

HOLMES THINKS LIBERALISM OF NATION SECURE

Oldest Justice of Supreme Court Observes His 89th Birthday

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Oliver Wendell Holmes points to a painting of an ancestor on the wall of his home in I street and tells the visitor: "You will notice, if you observe carefully, the patched place where the British soldiers struck their bayonets when they captured Boston."

It is because the great jurist represents the oldest and noblest American tradition, underrunning the Nation's history since Revolutionary days, that his views in 27 years of service on the United States Supreme Court have never been confined to legal bindings, but have served as a rallying cry for popular thought among the people at large. Other members of the court, as well as the Senate, paid tribute to him on his eighty-ninth birthday, recalling that he is the oldest justice ever to serve on the court, and that his liberalism has deepened, rather than narrowed, with time.

To the visitor at his home, Justice Holmes expresses the attitude toward life found in his famous opinions from the bench, tinctured with a surprising aptness and virility of phrase.

Asked once what the court did when they retired to deliberate, Justice Holmes replied lightly, "We quarrel like cats and dogs!" On another occasion, he deplored whimsically the treatment of his opinions when he read them to his fellow judges.

"As I finish it," he said in substance, "it is like a fine New England pudding, but one judge says he can't agree to this, and pulls out a plum, and another objects to that, and out comes another. When they are through it is only a mass of sodden dough."

His profound belief in the underlying liberalism of America is unshakable. He is reconciled to new ways: radio, motorcars, telephones. He faces the future calmly and hopefully.

One of his great contributions to jurisprudence has been to point out the part that economic and social developments play in judicial decisions.

"The life of the law has not been logic: it has been experience. The felt necessities of the time, the prevalent moral and political theories, intuitions of public policy, avowed or unconscious, even the prejudices which judges share with their fellow men, have had a good deal more to do than the syllogism in determing the rules by which men are governed. . . . The very considerations which judges most rarely mention, and always with an apology, are the secret roots from which the law draws all the juices of life. I mean, of course, considerations of what is expedient for the community concerned."

IOANITESCU LEAVES POST AT BUCHAREST

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Undersecretary of the Home Office, D. R. Ioanitescu, has handed his resignation to Juliu Maniu, the Premier, because he was not named Minister as a copartner of his former colleague, E. D. Miro, the new Minister of Industry.

On March 8 sympathetic members of Parliament, mostly from the same district, offered their resignations en bloc, but Mr. Ioanitescu did not desire further to embarrass the Government, which declares the few remaining ministerial posts will be filled without further shakeup.

M. I. T. STUDENT THESES DONE FOR N. E. COUNCIL

Twenty-five students of engineering administration at Massachusetts Institute of Technology are making research studies in New England business problems at the suggestion of the New England Council, officials of that organization announce.

Through the co-operation of President S. W. Stratton and Prof. Irwin H. Schell of M. I. T., the subjects for study were decided upon in conference with the council, and the results of the researches will be presented in theses by the students.

Curley Gives Advice on Temporary Loans

Citing 33 out of 39 cities in Massachusetts as carrying forward unpaid temporary loans amounting to $22,000,000 at the end of their fiscal years, Mayor James M. Curley, speaking at the Parker House before the Mayor's Club, urged remedying this situation either by dividing tax payments into two installments, one to be paid in the spring and the other in the fall, or advancing the taxation date from April 1 to Jan. 1.

The Mayor pointed to the annual report on Municipal Finances for the year 1927, which shows that 39 cities paid interest charges on temporary and revenue loans amounting to $1,802,145.37, which he called a needless burden of municipal expense. While the figures for 1929 have not been released, the Mayor said he would not be surprised if the interest amounted to $3,000,000. He advised the Tax Commissioner to consider the matter thoroughly with a view to providing recommendations for legislation.

In connection with the report of the special commission on taxation, Mr. Curley advised a careful study by Board of Assessors in every community of the recommendations made for the purpose of submitting their opinions to the mayors who must determine legislative action needed.

Essays to Encourage Protection of Eagle

Protection of the bald eagle, official bird and emblem of the United States, is the subject of a prize essay contest for school children of the State, announced by the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Essays on "Why We Should Protect the Bald Eagle," are to be judged on the basis of human interest and literyary value, 25 per cent; correctness of facts assembled, 25 per cent, and valuge of argument, 50 per cent.

The contest is part of a movement being carried on by Audubon societies, to protect the bald eagle. A bill is before Congress for its better protection, backed by the Audubon societies.

DR. COOK FREED FROM FEDERAL PRISON

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. (AP) — Dr. Frederick W. Cook, physician-explorer, was freed March 9 from the federal penitentiary on parole. He expressed the belief that aerial polar expeditions, executed since he entered the prison nearly five years ago, had substantiated his claims to discovery of the North Pole in 1908.

After spending some time in Chicago, he said he intended to return to Texas to make his home. He came to the Leavenworth prison under sentence of 14 years and nine months for using the mails to defraud in connection with an oil promotion scheme in Fort Worth.

COOLIDGE RETURNS HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Arriving at midnight, March 3, after a nine weeks' tour of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge have returned home. Their trip started on Jan. 6, when they left for St. Petersburg, Fla., where Mr. Coolidge attended a meeting of directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Their tour continued through the southwest and California. On the return trip, Mr. Coolidge dedicated the "Coolidge Dam" in Arizona.

DRYS TO RESIST ATTACK ON LAW IN SOLID RANKS

Active Support Given Plan Not to Yield an Inch to Nullificationists

Representatives of 30 Massachusetts organizations opposed to repeal of the State Enforcement Act of 1923, meeting in Boston under the auspices of the Law Enforcement League, further consolidated their activities on a program of not yielding an inch in their fight to retai prohibition and the benefits it has brought, according to Mrs. William H. Brown, chairman of the Law Enforcement League, who presided.

Renewed activity to offset attempts to let down the bars for liquor in Massachusetts, by repeal of the state law against transportation, importation, and manufacture, was called for by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the committee opposed to repeal of the state enforcement law, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League, and Mrs. Roland M. Baker of the Law Enforcement League.

The voters, especially those who have come from foreign countries within recent years, must be educated in the benefits of prohibition, Mrs. Tilton said. The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, called upon the workers to offset in every possible way misleading propaganda given out by the wet metropolitan press.

Edward O. Childs, former mayor of Newton, stated that even admitting faults in the enforcement of prohibition, the gain over conditions in the saloon age are great, and should be universally recognized.

Law-abiding citizens are in many cases opposed to repeal of the state law as an improper means of attacking national prohibition, Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University, told the delegates.

George C. Sweeney of the Lawrence police force, former head of the liquor squad, told of the decrease in drunkenness since 1924, and asserted that prohibition does not make "snoops" out of police officers, as sometimes claimed.

BANK FIRM OPPOSES RAIL CONSOLIDATION

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Company believes that the disadvantages of wholesale railroad consolidation outweigh the advantages.

In a brochure issued March 7 the company contends the chief reason for consolidation has passed since the Transportation Act was passed in 1920, and it suggests that unification be authorized only where the railroads and the public would be benefited. The company holds that general consolidation would mean considerable readjustment of financial structures and involve difficulties with minorities. It also expresses doubt that appreciable economies would result from consolidation.

COMPANY TO CHARGE $1 TO INSPECT SHIP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — When the new steamship Europa, of the North German Lloyd Line, reaches this port the latter part of March, an admission charge of $1 will be collected from those desiring to inspect the vessel. The charge has been decided upon, the steamship company stated, in order to reduce the number of visitors, who, in the case of the steamship Bremen last summer, numbered thousands on each day the vessel was open for inspection.

The company has just announced that persons wishing to inspect the ship shall write to the company's offices for a card which, upon presentation at the pier, plus the admission fee, will permit the bearer to go aboard. The sums derived from this charge will be donated to the Seamen's Welfare League of the North German Lloyd Line, to the Seamen's Church Institute, the American Seamen's Friend Society and the Seamen's Mission of Hoboken.

ALERT FORCES GET RESULTS IN JOBS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

ures shall be based? Shall it be the political structure or the industrial structure that will govern the operation of machinery? Labor holds that the competence lies within industry and that politics and political methods may possess competence only by chance."

The danger lying in inability to work out some solution of the problem Mr. Woll considers to be enormous. Unless a "fundamentally sound and workable method of controlling the gigantic machinery of our age and the coming age is learned, mankind is exceedingly likely to destroy the machinery and plunge backward. Man will rule or man will ruin—the old precept will hold. But I think we will learn control," he said.

By control Mr. Woll implies such control by, or at least with the cooperation of, organized labor. Looking into the history of the past 50 years he finds increasing evidence of such conscious control by labor and he therefore forecasts a continual increase in that element in industry.

The relation of the worker to his machine, as H. S. Person of the Taylor Society of New York expressed it, is vastly better than his ancestor, who was compelled to earn his living at a similar occupation. The girl at the modern spinning frame of a great factory, he said, probably encounters fewer discomforts than her great-great-great-grandmother did at the spinning wheel in her colonial kitchen.

CAMBRIDGE MUSEUM FOR CHILDREN

As a special exhibition in honor of the eightieth birthday of President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, the museum is showing a large number of Czechoslovakian stamps featuring President Masaryk. The stamps are the loan of Prof. Arthur I. Andrews, formerly exchange professor at the University of Prague.

SIX IN GROUP I, RADCLIFFE

Six Radcliffe students made group I of the college dean's list. Four seniors, one sophomore and one freshman received the necessary marks. They are Marion A. Buck, Watertown, N. Y.; Elizabeth D. Carey, Lowell; Hilda Droshnicop, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Priscilla M. Kramer, Roslindale; Emeline Hill, Washington, D. C., and Ethel Soimer, Saco, Me. Priscilla Kramer has been in group I since final examinations freshman year.

Remember 'way back when—

THEY RODE ON BICYCLES BUILT FOR TWO?

IN THOSE DAYS they did their butchering in cold weather because artificial refrigeration had not been developed.

In the early days of Armour and Company one of the important decisions that had to be made each evening was whether the hog carcasses, prepared that day, should be kept out in the open air hanging space or moved into ice-cooled rooms. If the weather was reasonably cold, and likely to remain so, the carcasses stayed out. When there was sudden change of temperature after working hours, the night watchmen had to hurriedly collect a gang and move the carcasses into the chill rooms.

Off-condition products were accepted as a matter of course and 10% to 20% loss was regarded as inevitable.

Today the loss of a single piece of meat is a tragedy. Pork products are kept under mechanical refrigeration at all times. The temperature is maintained within a degree of ideal and the humidity is accurately controlled.

Meat leaves the packing plant in pre-cooled refrigerator cars which are iced in transit; and at destination the meat is again placed in mechanically refrigerated rooms, thermostatically controlled.

In the old days the public could never be certain of its fresh meat supply. Salted or pickled meat was the rule throughout most of the year.

Today it is possible for the consuming public to have fresh, wholesome meat at all times and at all places and the quality is far and beyond that which obtained in the days when people rode on tandem bicycles.

Edson White
President

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U. S. A.

Cleveland Limited

Leaves Boston 3:40 p.m.
Arrives Cleveland 8:30 a.m.
Arrives Cincinnati 3:05 p.m.

and a through car to Toronto

EIGHT TRAINS TO THE WEST DAILY

Protected by automatic train control and automatic signals

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children
By the Peacock You Shall Know It
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

This care helps her to have Beautiful Teeth

SHE WILL enjoy her first lessons in teeth care if you provide Squibb's Dental Cream . . . for Squibb's is so pleasantly flavored, and it refreshes the mouth.

More important is the fact that Squibb's double action assures thorough cleanliness. It not only cleans the surface but penetrates and protects where the tooth-brush fails to reach.

Give your children's teeth this important care. Buy Squibb's at any drug store.

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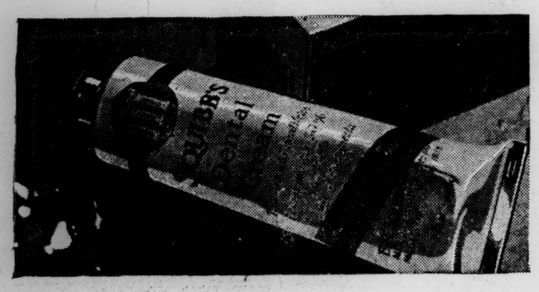


Just Like
2 Pens in One
At No Additional Cost
A Pocket Pen on the Go . . . A Desk Pen for Office or Home

GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

Now you may own a pen for your pocket, and a pen for your Desk Set, without the expense of buying two separate fountain pens.

Today, go to your dealer and try the Parker Duofold Pens he will show you. If you buy one for your pocket, you need only buy a desk base later to have *two* complete pen equipments—using the same pen *and point*.

When you buy the Desk Set base, your dealer will give you a graceful tapered pen tip for desk use. . . . Or if you buy a Parker Desk Set now, he will give you, free, the gold-trimmed pocket cap with clip for pocket use.

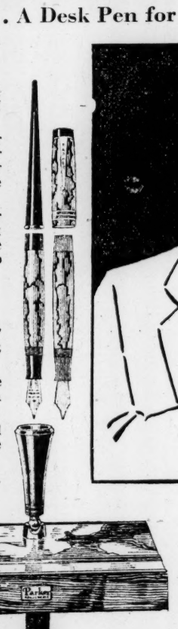
Parker's Outstanding Features Are:

Pressureless Writing—ends "pen-consciousness" in writing. An eager, specially-ground point that writes instantly it touches paper.

Featherweight Non-Breakable Barrel—These lovely streamlined pens have been dropped from airplanes above the clouds without damage.

Parker's new *streamlined* Duofold Pens (and pencils to match) set inconspicuously low in the pocket. Their *poise* makes writing tireless.

Try the Parker Duofold at any pen counter. Parker Pencils are also "convertible."



THE PARKER PEN COMPANY
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
Sales and Service Station:
Singer Building, New York City

In Your Pocket—on Your Desk
The same pen—the same point
—*always the one you prefer.*
Parker Pencils are convertible, too.

$5
$7
$10

Be Sure to Ask for Pocket Cap When You Buy a Desk Set

Parker Duofold

PEN GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

Parker Pressureless Touch

MOTHERS' HOPES

What Chance Have They if Real Music Must Be Sacrificed to Machine-made Sound?

MOTHERS strive valiantly to give their children happiness—a chance to enjoy the richest, fullest lives. Contrary forces forever oppose Mother's hopes.

Today change—speed—unrest work to thwart her longing for contentment. . . . The ruthless spirit of the Machine Age threatens to crowd out all humanizing culture. . . . Men and women whiz heedlessly through life to the clatter of the eternal machine. . . . Now, the machine has entered the realm of the musical art. Is this the Song of Progress? No! Machine-made music can never provide a substitute for the mellowing cultural influence of Real Music. Those concerned for the future of the race will resent the strangling of the art of music by a mechanical substitute in the theatre. Yet the art WILL BE strangled if this false economy is not halted by public demand. . . . Here is opportunity for Mother and all who share her hopes to cast a vote for preservation of Living Music. SIGN THE COUPON. Then mail it.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... *State* .....

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
(Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada.)
JOSEPH N. WEBER, *President*, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NATION ACCORDS HIGHEST HONORS TO JUSTICE TAFT

(Continued from Page 1)

expressed wish. He will be the first man who was President to be buried at Arlington.

The plot selected by Mrs. Taft and her three children is on the side of a wooded hill looking over the Potomac River and toward the capitol in which he worked so long and well. It is situated not a mile to the northeast of the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The sympathy of the world was brought to Mrs. Taft and her relatives at the home. Friends and officials called and all the while messengers arrived with condolences. The President and Mrs. Hoover paid their respects at the home, as did Vice-President Curtis. His sister, Mrs. Dolly Curtis Gann, was among the visitors, as was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the widow of America's war-time President, who succeeded Mr. Taft in the White House.

The widow of Theodore Roosevelt, who preceded the late jurist as President, telegraphed her "sincerest sympathy" from Oyster Bay, New York.

The regrets of the Canadian Government were expressed by Vincent Massey, Minister at Washington, in person and in telegrams from W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General. Italian respects were conveyed by the Ambassador, Giacomo de Martino.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Simeon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio, Guy D. Goff, Senator from West Virginia, and Leonidas C. Dyer, Representative from Missouri, were among the numerous visitors.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson in London cabled their "deepest sympathy and love." Assembled in worship, the congregation of the Free Synagogue in New York expressed its sorrow in a message signed by Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Sidney E. Goldstein.

Career Marked by Unselfishness

William Howard Taft, as the twenty-seventh President of the United States and its tenth Chief Justice, brought to both positions what his admirers termed the "serenity of a judicial mind." Throughout an unselfish career, dedicated almost entirely to public service, he eschewed politics and held himself aloof from partisan policies.

Mr. Taft first came to active public notice in the role of a peacemaker when he was commissioned by President McKinley to assist in bringing order out of the chaos that followed the Spanish-American War. As a member of the Philippine Commission he performed notable service and later became the Governor of the islands.

Born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857, Mr. Taft received his early education in that city. He graduated from Yale University June 27, 1878, and the following May was admitted to the Ohio bar. His first judicial appointment came in March, 1887, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court in his native city.

Mr. Taft was named Solicitor-General of the United States on Feb. 4, 1890, and on March 17, 1892, was appointed Federal Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. It was in 1900 that he was named to the Philippine Commission, assuming the Philippine Island governorship July 4, 1901.

Mr. Taft became a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet as Secretary of War on Feb. 1, 1904. In June, four years later, he received the Republican nomination for the Presidency and was successful in the election in November, 1908.

Running for re-election, Mr. Taft was defeated by Woodrow Wilson Nov. 4, 1912.

President Harding, on June 30, 1921, appointed Mr. Taft Chief Justice of the United States. He served continuously until his resignation on Feb. 3 of this year.

Besides the various public offices which he had filled, Mr. Taft served the Government on numerous missions. In 1904 he was sent to Rome by President Roosevelt to confer with the late Pope Leo XIII concerning the purpose of agricultural lands of religious orders in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Taft was appointed a member of the National War Labor Conference Board in 1918 and was co-chairman until the board was dissolved in August, 1919. He served as president of the American National Red Cross from 1906 to 1913; president of the American Bar Association in 1913 and of the American Academy of Jurisprudence in 1914. He also served for several years as president of the League to Enforce Peace.

Mr. Taft's brothers were Henry W. Taft, who practiced law in New York from the time he was admitted to the bar, and Horace Dutton Taft, headmaster of the Taft school at Watertown, Conn. Charles P. Taft, editor and publisher of the Cincinnati Times-Star, was a half brother.

State Joins in Tribute to Services of Taft

Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation asking that flags on all State buildings be flown at half-staff for a period of 30 days, and appropriate ceremonies be held in schools, churches, and public assemblies throughout the Commonwealth in tribute to William Howard Taft.

Eulogized by London Press

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"A brave and upright man," says The Times in summing up the character of William Howard Taft. It comments: "Mr. Taft had many public titles to the admiration of his fellow countrymen. He had been lifted to positions so exalted as to command for him universal respect; he had acquitted himself always and everywhere with honor; but these things alone were not the measure of the man or of the place he won. There was in the sentiment he inspired the personal affection which goes out only to those of whom it can be said that obedience to duty rather than hope of reward is the compelling motive of their lives." The Daily Telegraph says: "No more lovable character ever adorned American public life." The Daily Mail says: "The late Chief Justice was universally beloved," and goes on to describe him as "this wise and imposing statesman and jurist."

LONDON (AP)—The Pilgrims of Great Britain have sent to the Pilgrims of the United States the following expression of sympathy on the passing of former President Taft:

"The Pilgrims of Great Britain desire to be associated with the world-wide tribute to Mr. Taft. As guest of the Pilgrims in 1922, he impressed us with his wisdom, his humor and his wide sympathies. He was a very loyal man. Please express our condolences to his family."

Senate Votes Recess

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate at a five-minute session March 10 adopted resolutions expressing "profound sorrow" over the passing of William H. Taft and Edward T. Sanford of the Supreme Court and adjourned immediately until March 12 out of respect to both.

Hindenburg Cables Hoover

BERLIN (AP)—President Von Hindenburg, March 10, cabled President Hoover condolences on the passing of former President Taft.

What's Right With America? Scope of Newspapers Wins Writer's Praise

★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 1)

is highly developed in America, and the great distances make nation-wide distribution generally impracticable.

The multiplicity of journals is good for the journalist; in England I have known four or five editors of outstanding ability who have, through changes of proprietorship, or other circumstances, lost their posts, and have never afterward been able to obtain equivalent posts; I imagine that this rarely happens in the United States where posts are more numerous.

On the other hand, it must be remarked that many newspapers are run on the chain system—that is to say, they belong to one man or company, and although they have considerable freedom in using local material, their features come from the one source.

For that matter the unattached newspapers buy much of their news from the Associated Press, or the United Press, and similar agencies, and print syndicated articles which appear in 30, 60, or 100 other newspapers. Thus it comes about that there is a certain similarity in American newspapers, whether you buy them in Detroit, or in Washington. Foreign services in particular are sold freely.

There is not only multiplicity; there is bulk. I picked up somewhere a stout volume entitled, I think, "One Day." It contained the reading matter of an ordinary weekday newspaper reproduced in book form. I confess it had not occurred to me to consider the size of a newspaper in relation to the size of a book. We who have some claim to authorship know what it means to write a book.

Similar to Book a Day

If it is composed with reasonable thought and with workmanlike attention to exact phraseology, it is a tremendous task to write a book. And then our publishers spend three or four months over the setting, the correcting, and the binding of a book. Every newspaper has the material of a book, written, and printed, and issued in a single day.

For that matter, the essential parts of the newspaper are written, printed, and issued in a few hours. Moreover, though there are doubtless mistakes, the aim is to verify fact and figures. Whenever anybody talks of the slovenliness of newspapers—well, I can only charitably suppose that he does not know what he is talking about.

The newspaper is necessarily an instrument of precision. When I am writing a book, and cannot readily place my hands on a particular set of facts, I am entitled, unless they happen to be fundamental, to state them vaguely, with fair approximation; but no newspaper reader would be satisfied with a vague and approximate account of a football match, or with a vague and approximate rendering of a speech by President Hoover. The newspaper is, when all is said and done, one of the most wonderful things in our modern civilization, and its defects should not be judged too harshly.

But I am digressing in my enthusiasm for the newspaper. I had meant to remark on its bulk. To the European the American journals are incredibly huge. I think myself they are far too huge. I should prefer the tabloids—if the existing tabloids had not such a foolish idea of news. They think that crime is the only interesting kind of news, when it actually is the least interesting. Nothing resembles a crime so much as another crime.

Crime News Parochial

I was especially conscious of this in my wanderings; for I would come, let us say, to Detroit, and find that the principal space in the newspapers was devoted to some happening in which the stranger from, let us say, New Orleans, could not by any possible stretch of imagination take the slightest interest. In New Orleans there would be a similar local happening, which could not carry the smallest appeal to the people of Detroit.

How local and trivial is this sort of news! At that time the London papers and the Paris papers were likewise filled with so-called sensational stories, which could not have been made in the least sensational for either Detroit or New Orleans.

In short, crime is purely parochial. It is provincial gossip of no more importance than the provincial afternoon parties. I think that is why many of the American newspapers seem to me to deserve the appellation of local newspapers.

Yet, side by side with this disproportionate display of local crime, there are the most serious expositions and reports of national and international affairs. I found it altogether admirable that I could read in, say Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, quite as much about the Bank of International Settlements as I could have read in Europe. The real news is printed. There are many newspapers which will not hesitate to give up an entire page to the proceedings at Washington or Geneva.

Human Activity Covered

In the Sunday editions, which run to more than 100 pages, there are complete sections filled with book reviews, and other sections with descriptive articles of little known parts of the world. There are long sketches of personalities, there are well-written pages of politics, there are popular studies of the latest discoveries in natural science. . . . In brief, every branch of human activity is most adequately treated.

I am sure that whatever reservations I could make about the yellower type of press, the American newspapers as a whole are fast becoming, if they are not already, the best informed on things that matter, and they can certainly afford to give more space to worth-while topics than can the newspapers in those countries which have not developed the art of advertising.

For it is (speaking broadly) only in America that the newspapers have become the chief medium of advertising. England is following suit, but it has a long way to go before its newspapers will stand on the same commercial footing.

Is this commercialization of the press desirable or undesirable? Doubtless it has its undesirable side, but it certainly enables newspapers to meet generously the public demand for speedy and full information; and the scope of the American press is truly encyclopedic.

"Screaming" Race Abandoned

Sobriety in presentation, wide selection of subject matter are, I am convinced, becoming more and more the objectives of American editors.

There was a time when they tried to scream louder than their competitors. But there is a limit to screaming, and it was soon reached. Screaming was regarded as the mark of the bad newspaper.

There will always be newspapers which scream, but they are now left to cater for the lowest tastes; they have the field to themselves, and those newspapers which wish to enjoy a good reputation among intelligent readers—who, incidentally, form a class which is most responsive to advertisement of sound wares—now try to distinguish themselves by their sense of responsibility.

I am told, and my observation confirms it, that the worst of the tabloids do not attract the sensible advertisers, and, despite their sales, have a hard time to make ends meet. Yes, the predominant American type of newspaper is becoming the cleanest and the most serious of all newspapers.

EMBLEM CHOSEN FOR TERCENTENARY

The Boston Tercentenary Committee has adopted a design for an official emblem or insignia. The design is circular in form. In the center and in the foreground is prominently shown the three ancient hills that gave the earlier name Trimountaine. As if rising from that foundation is a vision of the future Boston dominated by the State House dome and with the lettering "Boston 1930."

In the border surrounding the design appears the title "Boston Tercentenary" and "300th Anniversary." Prominently placed above and below the insignia, "Boston Calls You For 1930." The insignia was designed by the Municipal Director of Public Celebrations, J. Philip O'Connell.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature about 40; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and continued warm with temperature rising to about 55; moderate southerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with warmer in interior; moderate west backing to southwest or south winds.

Northern New England: Fair with somewhat warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer in interior; moderate west backing to south winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States—Generally fair except showers Wednesday or Thursday, rising temperature first half of week, becoming considerably above normal, followed by colder latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	46	Montreal	30
Boston	37	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	34	New Orleans	56
Calgary	38	New York	38
Charleston	50	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	30	Portland, Me.	36
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	40
Galveston	62	San Francisco	52
Eastport	36	St. Louis	46
Hatteras	50	St. Paul	38
Helena	36	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	66	Tampa	50
Kansas City	42	Washington	42
Los Angeles	48		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:22 p. m., Tuesday 7:45 a. m.

Height of tides 8.4 feet, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:14 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture in series by Roland B. Dixon, Ph.D., professor of anthropology, Harvard, on "The Peopling of the Pacific," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Lecture in series, auspices Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America, on "The Witchcraft Delusion," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, Boston Public Library, 8.

Boston City Club; forum meeting, talk by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, M. I. T., on "Clubs and Snobs in American Life." Auditorium, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston; talk on "Adventures in Municipal Housekeeping," by Bertha H. Landes, Twentieth Century Club, 7:45.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, Edgar T. Ward's Sons & Co., private room, 6:30; dance, Omar Grotto, Ballroom and Foyer, 9.

Annual dinner, Eastern Massachusetts Board of Approved Basketball Officials Association, solos by David MacAllester, boy soprano, Walker Memorial Building, M. I. T., 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association, meeting, American Legion, Legion Building, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Boston Textile Association, Parlor E, 6:30; dinner and meeting, Massachusetts Dental Society, Parlor A, 6:30.

Organization dinner, Soroptimist Club, Hub Club, 255 Berkeley Street, 6:30.

Talk on "What Are the Facts?" by James D. Henderson, class in real estate methods, Boston University, C. B. A., 7.

Jordan Hall—Concert, Constance McGlinchee, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Wilbur—Fritz Leiber in "King Lear."
Tremont—"Gambling."
Colonial—Sir Harry Lauder.
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"A Night Off."
Majestic—"The Merry Widow."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club, luncheon, speakers, Mrs. Alice Foote MacDougall, New York business woman; Miss Diana Thorne, etcher and artist, and Mrs. Alice Merritt, State Senator in Connecticut, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Meeting, Northeastern Student Union, talk on "The Creole Claimant," by Frederick B. Wiener, editor, Harvard Law Review, Huntington Building, 12.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Jewish Children's Aid Society, State Dining Room, 2.

Meeting, Women's League for Peace and Freedom, address by Mrs. Joseph D. Deland on "What I Saw at the London Naval Conference," International Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, 3.

Lecture in series by Stedman S. Hanks on "The Flying Boat," Pierce Hall, Harvard Engineering School, 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Old Chests," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Meeting, Brown's Letters, talk by Mayor James M. Curley on "The City of Boston's Building Plans," 160 Devonshire Street, 12:30.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 3.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Special exhibits: Japanese prints, lent by David F. Edgar, contemporary American painting. Both through March 18.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain.—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5, Sunday; holidays all day. Admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature. Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual print exhibition. Through March 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Vernon Ellis. Through March 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Stuyvestant Van Veen. Through March 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fromkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hirags, Quincy and Crocker.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of child life and six new dog study prints by Diana Thorne.

St. Botolph Club—Loan exhibition of American paintings.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth E. Brown and Louis Novak. Through March 31.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings by American and European artists.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by Harley Perkins. Other paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns. Through March 15.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors of Russia, Transcaucasia and elsewhere, by Eliot O'Hara. Through March 11. Water colors of birds, by Charles Emile Heil. Through March 18.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Work of German school children. Through March 18.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by W. Harry Smith. Through March 31.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss Nellie K. Adams, London, Eng.
Frances A. Rice, West Hartford, Conn.
Mary S. Hooper, Cambridge, Mass.
H. A. Lloyd Ashlead, Surrey, Eng.
Phyllis Slaman, Boston, Mass.
Mary-Elizabeth Damon, Providence, R. I.
Alpha Smith, Framingham, Mass.
David Carlisle, Nashua, N. H.
Winona A. Howell, Melrose, Mass.
Peggy Fuller, Boston, Mass.
Mary Shaw, Providence, R. I.
Royal D. Prindle, East Wolfeboro, N. H.
Herbert W. Fuller, Greenwood, Mass.
E. F. Goss, Long Island, N. Y.

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Majestic . Wed. Apr. 16 — Olympic . Wed. Apr. 30
Regaric . Wed. Apr. 23 — Majestic . Wed. May 7
NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
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Baltic . Mar. 29 — Cedric . Apr. 12
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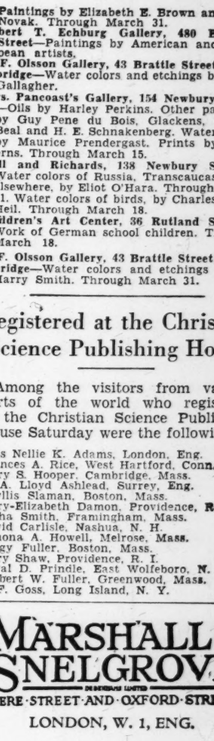
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NEW INDUSTRIES COME TO BOSTON IN WIDE VARIETY

19 Established in February From Road-Making Material to English Toffee

The bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce announces that 19 new industries were established in this section in February, in a report of industrial progress in the Boston Metropolitan District. These include a manufacturing branch of a well-known English candy maker and a branch plant of a large Pacific coast manufacturer of road-building materials.

The American Bitumuls Company has completed a new plant at Everett for production of asphaltic binder for road building. It is a branch of the San Francisco company, and with a similar branch at Baltimore, represents the first eastern expansion of the company. The Son Toy Food Products Company, Inc., has begun manufacturing and canning vegetable products of Chinese style at T wharf, Boston. The English candy firm of Mackintosh is now manufacturing Toffee de Luxe in Boston for United States distribution, says the Chamber, working in co-operation with Charles N. Miller Company of Charlestown. Expert English candy makers have been at work in this factory teaching the original formula to American workers. The Hume Pipe of New England, Inc., expects to manufacture high pressure concrete pipes, beginning about April 1, by the centrifugal process.

Under heading of "new plants," the report points out that one of the largest machine shops in New England is being erected at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, where the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has a program including a new copper manufacturing shop and a garage. At the Simpson Works, near by, a storehouse, restaurant and garage are being erected. The Heil Company, whose headquarters are at Milwaukee, are completing a new service station and warehouse at Brighton, for the assembly and service headquarters of steel dump bodies, hydraulic hoists, gasoline truck tanks, snow plows, etc.

"Expansions" reported by the chamber, in the current report, total 13 and include the Boston & Albany Railroad plan for installing new color light signals between Brookline Junction and Natick, which, when finished, will give the road this modern signal system through the densest traffic area of the entire system, that between Boston and Worcester. Estimated cost is more than $150,000.

DOMINION STATUS ADVISED FOR INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Granting of full dominion government for India by Great Britain was declared to be a vital necessity in Indian affairs by Prof. Edward Thompson of Oxford University, now visiting professor at Vassar College, in an address before the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association here.

T. H. K. Rezmie, general secretary in this country of the Gandhi movement, described India as aflame with a passionate desire for freedom. He said he could not forecast the outcome of the latest Gandhi movement, but he believed that it would be of great importance.

FOOD FREEZING SYSTEM INTERESTS GOVERNMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, sent his executive assistant, Ernest W. Sawyer, here Saturday to investigate the workings of the Birdseye process for quick freezing of foods, which has received a practical sales test in this city in the last few days, preliminary to a more extensive marketing of meats, fish and berries put up in cartons and delivered in a frozen state to the consumer.

The process demonstrated here, the invention of Clarence Birdseye of Gloucester, is for the marketing of perishable foods.

Music in Boston

Horowitz

Vladimir Horowitz gave another of his recitals in black and white in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. His program, from which the works of Beethoven remain conspicuously absent, was made up of the Bach-Busoni Prelude and Fugue in D, and Chorale in G minor; a Capriccio of Scarlatti, Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, three Mouvements Perpetuels by Poulenc, three Rachmaninoff Preludes and the "Funerailles," "Sonetto del Petrarca No. 123" and two Paganini Etudes of Liszt.

Mr. Horowitz, nearing the end of his third American season, now seems pretty clearly placed as essentially a virtuoso. Naturally, therefore, he was most effective in Liszt's theatrical "Funerailles" and dazzling etudes. His Bach was lacking in a sense of architectural line, he failed to convey the lyric poetry of Chopin. The Scarlatti Capriccio, on the other hand, was played not only brilliantly but charmingly, with aristocratic grace and delicacy. This was the most musical performance of the afternoon. The Poulenc trifles, though full of neither sound nor fury, signified no more for that.

Yesterday's audience left surprisingly many seats empty. It is matter for speculation whether the radio is to blame, or whether public interest in a pianist distinguished chiefly for his technique is less durable than formerly. L. A. S.

Curtis Orchestra

The Curtis Orchestra from the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, played last evening before a large audience in Symphony Hall. The young players, under the able direction of Emil Mlynarski, gave a performance which would do credit to long established orchestras. The soloists, drawn from the students, displayed a brilliance of technique and a musicianship which held all listeners.

But these "students" are chosen with discrimination from applicants from the entire country. Tibor de Machula, violoncellist, and Judith Poska, violinist, were heard with the orchestra in Brahms's Double Concerto in A minor. From soloists and from the grouped players came a masterly interpretation.

Tatiana de Sanzewitch, pianist, joined the orchestra for Cesar Franck's Symphonic Variations. In her playing, too, there was evidence of splendid native abilities enhanced and enlarged through skilled guidance and training. She achieved a particularly effective pianissimo, distinct, rapid, yet gossamer-light. When brilliance was needed, she brought that, too, into play.

The program included the Prelude to Wagner's "Meistersinger," Strauss's "Don Juan," and Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, which concluded the evening. The unanimity of attack, the colorfulness of tone quality, the essential smoothness of performance of these young players do credit to the institute, which has welded them into such a body of musicians. C. S. B.

Branson de Cou

Branson de Cou pleased a large audience with the first of a series of "Dream Pictures," as he likes to call them, in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon. The subject "Northern Wonderlands of the Midnight Sun."

The pictures themselves were masterpieces of color photography, and their presentation was unusually delightful. It was as if Neighbor de Cou had dropped into our living room with a huge portfolio under his arm, and shown us the pictorial record of his most recent travels in a simple, friendly way, chatting amiably with us about them. So natural his manner, so genial his humor, one had no sense of the monotony of a prepared, informative address. The formal lecture idea was further broken by musical interludes, when a group of the most marvelous of the scenes was thrown upon the screen in sequence, the lovely views dissolving into one another as an appropriate record was played on the Ampico, and the audience listened in theoretical if not actual quiet.

Through the still-lifes of nature (Mr. de Cou does not use motion pictures) we visited Scandinavia; saw the midnight sun at its midnightest as it hung over the Lyngenfjord, in the company of a silhouetted group who had climbed the most advantageous promontory; sailed in and out of unbelievable fjords; met turquoise icebergs and cobalt glaciers in person; glimpsed the nomadic Lapplanders and their reindeer (when a corner of our attention veered off to Andersen's "Snow Queen"); peeked here and there into an exotic interior and generally saw things that the average tourist does not. "I love anything different," said Mr. de Cou, with his pleasant chuckle. That's why we loved his pictures.

The music, by Scriabin, Dohnanyi, Rubinstein, Glinka and Debussy, was well in accord with the northern atmosphere of the pictures. The next picture-and-music recital will be on "Springtime Motoring on Our Pacific Coast," next Saturday, when Mr. de Coup promises to show, among other things, a pageant of spring flowers. The final number of the series will be on "The Canadian Rockies," the following Saturday afternoon. M. L.

YALE RAISES TUITION TO $450 FOR YEAR

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The undergraduate tuition fee has been increased from $400 to $450, effective next fall, Yale University announces.

The announcement states that additional appropriations will be made to the undergraduate scholarships and loan funds, from which self-supporting students already receive financial aid approximating $300,000 a year. The increase, it is said, is made to balance the income against the greatly increased costs of operation.

WESLEYAN AWARDS PRIZE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—John W. Bodine, of Philadelphia, has won the Ayres prize at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. The prize is given annually to the freshman who attains the highest academic standing for the first semester.

Boston to Await Trains in 'Marble Halls'

PROPOSED NEW CONCOURSE AT SOUTH STATION, BOSTON.

Railroad Will Spend $1,500,000 in Modernizing South Station

Remodelling and modernizing of South Station, in Boston, will cost approximately $1,500,000, according to an announcement made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

A solid wall is to be erected to separate the track platform and the present concourse. Stores on both the north and south walls are to be removed and doors placed near the sidewalk line of the main entrance. The space now known as the main entrance will become part of the concourse under the new plan. The entire area now comprising the so-called midway will be lined with amber marble to a height of 10 feet. Artificial lighting will be provided throughout both day and night.

A new system of handling baggage to and from trains is to be installed to obviate much of the trucking now done along the station platform and across the ends of the tracks. Nine ramps, walled up and covered, will be constructed near the far end of the station canopies. These are connected with the baggage room by an underground trucking subway so that most baggage, mail and express can be handled below the station surface.

Ticket selling facilities will be improved to permit purchase of both transportation and Pullman tickets at the same windows. New quarters in the north end of the baggage room will be provided for the postoffice.

Eighteen Go to Jail for Drunken Driving

Convictions of drivers for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor totaled 88 last week, two less than in the week before last. Eighteen were committed to jail, 10 from district courts and eight from superior courts.

Five persons were convicted for the second time within six years for operation while under the influence of liquor. Three were given jail sentences and appealed, one was committed to jail and one case was continued for sentence.

Of the 1020 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 58 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

KING SENDS MESSAGE TO CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—President Ibanez March 5 received a cablegram from King Fuad of Egypt, congratulating him on ratification of the treaty of friendship, ratified between the two countries in Cairo recently.

U. S. Tax Returns Due on March 15

There remain but five days within which to file Federal income tax returns, which must be in the office of Collector Thomas W. White, 22 Pearl Street, Boston, on or before March 15. A staff of deputies has been assigned by Collector White in the principal cities to assist taxpayers in the preparation of their returns. This assistance, which is entirely without cost to the taxpayer, may be gained any weekday during office hours, which are from 8:45 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Taxpayers should disregard the rates printed on the blanks and take advantage of the lower normal tax rates of ½ per cent, 2 per cent and 4 per cent. By this reduction, authorized by the Congress for the calendar year 1929, the normal tax this year on the first $4000 of net income is $20, instead of $60 a year ago. The corporation tax, also, has been reduced from 12 per cent to 11 per cent. Taxpayers, in their own interest, should make these changes when preparing their returns.

Inquiries at the office of Collector White indicate that many persons are under the impression that they are not liable to file returns when they have no tax to pay. This is not the case. Any person with a gross income exceeding $5000 or a single person with a net income of $1500 or more, or married persons with a combined income of $3500 or more, must file an income tax return, no matter if one's exemption is greater than his net income.

For example, a married man with three children under 18 years of age is entitled to a total exemption of $4700. His salary is $4100. Even though he has no tax to pay, he must file a return because his net income is over $3500.

All federal returns must be filed on or before March 15, 1930, or, if they are mailed, they must bear a cancellation stamp from the post office of March 15, in order to avoid the 25 per cent penalty which must be imposed in all cases of late filing.

African Seeds to End China Famine Danger

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have made public through the Associated Press a report from Leonard M. Outerbridge of Fenchow, north China, on progress in seed distribution and testing as permanent relief in the famine districts of the great Far Eastern republic.

Mr. Outerbridge, an agricultural missionary, reported a pitiful lack of knowledge on the part of the Chinese farmer in the arid sections as to what kinds of seeds to plant. The American board missionaries have experimented with 100 different varieties to combat this ignorance and found that grains from Africa and Persia thrive in the north China famine areas.

No less than 27 varieties, Mr. Outerbridge said, had been introduced into North Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Suiyan and Kansu provinces with astounding results, particularly on 40 co-operative farms in mid-western Shansi. Sown side by side with local seed, these dry dwarf plants have withstood the most protracted droughts and produce more than double the yield.

Mr. Outerbridge pointed out that only 8 per cent of Shansi Province, for instance, was irrigated, and that most of the rest of the Province, while arid, could not be irrigated because of topographical difficulties. In this Province alone there are more than 1,000,000 farms.

Concluding, Mr. Outerbridge said: "We need to discover what plants, fruits and other seeds are suitable to this climate. We want to raise the level of living, to set higher standards of rural life, to stamp out the haunting fear of famine, to make unnecessary repeated appeals to American friends for funds."

Bringing in the Haggis Causing Amusing Discussions in Scotland

Burns's Humorous Address 'To a Haggis' Gave Rise to the Custom Which Corresponds Somewhat to the Carrying In of the Boar's Head in England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—An amusing discussion has recently taken place in regard to the increasing habit of making a ceremony of bringing in the haggis at Burns and other Scottish assemblies. Objection has been made to the custom as showing quite un-Scottish adulation of food. It was Burns's humorous address, "Tae a Haggis" that gave rise to this ceremony and the discussion has centered around whether the poet would be gratified at the exaggerated and elaborate embroidery of his fanciful observations on the subject.

Lord Sands, when interviewed, said: "There are a number of things specially associated with Scotland and regarded as national which are really of local origin, such, for instance, as the kilt or the pipes themselves. I have no strong feeling in the matter, but I am afraid that a good many expectants at a Burns dinner would be disappointed if the custom were forgone."

Prof. W. J. Watson, of the chair of Celtic languages, literature, history and antiques in Edinburgh University, said, "I always feel inclined to think it is a little absurd. I don't think as a tradition it is old. It is a picturesque sort of thing corresponding more or less to the boar's head in England which was carried in with a canticle. That it is a Highland tradition I don't believe for a moment, but I never came across anything which would enlighten us. The Gaelic for haggis is "tageis," but it is derived from the Scottish word which is "hash" in England. It is not a Gaelic institution at all, but a Scottish, and I know of no grounds for thinking that in the Highlands the haggis played any part at all, especially with the pipes. I think it is very likely that the custom arose from Burns's "Address."

DARTMOUTH MAKES 8 AWARDS

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The award of eight fellowships for study to Dartmouth alumni and seniors is announced by President Ernest M. Hopkins today. The winners of the awards, carrying funds of $1000, were: Austin L. Starrett '29 of Athol, Mass.; Henry S. Odbert '30 of Lakewood, O.; Albert M. Hayes '30 of Albany, N. Y.; John M. Toland '30 of Boston; Alberto F. Thompson '28 of Waltham, Mass.; Shepard A. Stone '29 of Nashua; Charles G. Zey '30 of Butler, Mo., and Robert K. Carr '29 of Cleveland, O.

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WISCONSIN WINS 'BIG TEN' MEET

L. H. Sentman Jr., Illinois, Sets World Record in 70-Yard Hurdles

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

College	Points
University of Wisconsin	21
University of Illinois	18
Indiana University	17
University of Michigan	12¼
Purdue University	10
Northwestern University	9¾
University of Iowa	8
University of Chicago	7
Ohio State University	7
University of Minnesota	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Wisconsin triumphed by three points in the nineteenth annual Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association indoor track and field championships in the University of Minnesota field house here Saturday.

The meet, which saw the 70-yard high hurdle record twice broken by L. H. Sentman Jr. '31 of University of Illinois, his finals mark being announced as 8.5s. for a world record; a new Conference mark set by O. J. Martin '30 of Purdue University, who lowered his own time for the half mile and the Conference record for the 60-yard dash equaled by G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State University, developed into a by-event struggle between Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana University for the first place with the outcome in doubt until the final two contests on the program, the high jump and one-mile relay race.

At this point Wisconsin was leading with 14 points, Illinois had obtained 12½ and Indiana had 12. Indiana was given only an outside chance with no outstanding entry in the jump and when Theodore Shaw '31 of Wisconsin went over the bar an inch higher than R. J. Carr '30 of Illinois, whose team mate, T. S. Miller '32, tied for third, the points stood 19 for the Badgers and 17 for the Illinois with the decision depending on the relay.

The event was run in two heats with the winners determined on a comparison of time. Wisconsin and Illinois were matched in the second and J. A. Paterson '30 gave the latter a lead on the first quarter-mile but William Exum '31 closed the gap and sprinted to the fore in the stretch to put the Badgers in front where they remained through efforts of W. L. Henke '31 and H. P. Davidson '30. Comparison of time gave Indiana first in the relay, the University of Michigan, second; Wisconsin, third, and Illinois, fourth.

Among the high spots of individual performance was the running of Martin, Conference record holder, for the mile and half mile, who won with chin on shoulder in the longer race, nearly two seconds slower than the mark he set in 1929, and returned an hour and a half later to lower his 880-yard record, set in 1928, by seven-tenths of a second. Martin swung into the lead in the second furlong and, although hard pressed by D. A. Letts '31 of Chicago, maintained a margin of a stride for victory in 1m. 55.7s.

Sentman made the best time in the 70-yard high hurdles preliminaries Friday, equaling the record of 8.7 seconds held by H. E. Hayden '30 of Chicago in 1929, who was eliminated in the semifinals, lowered the record by a tenth of a second in the semifinals and returned in the finals to lead the field by a stride for a mark of 8.5 seconds, announced not only as a new Conference mark, but as the best time on record.

Simpson won his 60-yard dash semifinal in a tenth of a second more than his 1929 record of 6.2s. as did T. E. Tolan Jr. '31, Michigan star, in the second heat. The Ohio State flash, however, outclassed his chief rival, in the finals, finishing a stride ahead of Tolan and a field so closely bunched that the judges were forced to hold a conference before placing Tolan second, Z. D. Ford '31 of Northwestern, third, and A. C. East '31 of Chicago, fourth.

The two-mile run furnished a brilliant exhibition of courage on the part of John Follows '30 of Wisconsin, a favorite to win the event. Follows threw his right shoe at the end of the first of 16 laps while swinging through the pack to take third position. He continued running, however, and on the ninth lap gained second place behind R. M. Leas '31 of Indiana. On the final lap Follows made a heroic effort to pass his pacemaker, but Leas had two sets of spikes and a sprint left and finished with a margin of several yards. Both Leas and follows lapped more than half of the field. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—First Semifinal: Won by L. H. Sentman Jr., Illinois; J. E. Hatfield, Indiana, second; A. F. Petersilge, Ohio State, third. Time—6.3s.

60-Yard Dash—Second Semifinal: Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., Michigan; Z. D. Ford, Northwestern, second; A. C. East, Chicago, third. Time—6.3s.

60-Yard Dash—Final: Won by L. H. Sentman Jr., Illinois; T. E. Tolan Jr., Michigan, second; Z. D. Ford, Northwestern, third; A. C. East, Chicago, fourth. Time—6.2s. (Equals conference record set by Simpson in 1929.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. L. Henke, Wisconsin; Keith Hampton, Illinois, second; G. J. Pierre, Indiana, third; E. F. Russell, Michigan, fourth. Time—51.1s.

880-Yard Run—Won by O. J. Martin, Purdue; D. A. Letts, Chicago, second; R. T. Wolfe Jr., Northwestern, third; J. A. Moulton, Iowa, fourth. Time—1m. 55.7s. (Breaks record set by Martin in 1928.)

One-Mile Run—Won by O. J. Martin, Purdue; W. E. Clapham, Indiana, second; E. C. Hanover, Ohio State, third; MacClure Thompson, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—4m. 24.6s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. M. Leas, Indiana; John Follows, Wisconsin, second; J. Makeever, Illinois, third; A. Kelley, Chicago, fourth. Time—9m. 35.4s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—First semifinal won by L. H. Sentman Jr., Illinois; J. E. Hatfield, Indiana, second; A. F. Petersilge, Ohio State, third. Time—8.6s. (breaks record set by H. E. Hayden '30 of Chicago in 1929).

70-Yard High Hurdles—Second Semifinal—Won by R. A. Rodgers, Illinois; G. A. Saling, Iowa, second; John Black, Ohio State, third. Time—8.8s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—Final won by L. H. Sentman Jr., Illinois; G. A. Saling, Iowa, second; J. E. Hatfield, Indiana, third; R. A. Rodgers, Illinois, fourth. Time—8.5s. (breaks record set by Sentman in first semifinal—announced as best time on record).

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by Indiana University (C. A. Banks, J. R. Smock, W. C. Koenig, A. B. Streicher); University of Michigan, second; University of Wisconsin, third; University of Illinois, fourth. Time—3m. 27s.

Running High Jump—Won by Theodore Shaw, Wisconsin, 6ft. 1in.; R. J. Carr, Illinois, second, 6ft.; C. L. Feiker, Michigan, and T. S. Miller, Illinois, tied for third and fourth, 5ft. 11in.

Pole Vault—Won by T. M. Warne, Northwestern, 13ft. 3½in.; S. F. Canby, Iowa, second, 13ft. ½in.; V. E. McDermott, Illinois, W. S. Morrison, Illinois, A. F. Klarr, Northwestern, J. L. Pottle, Michigan, tied for third and fourth, 12ft. 9½in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Samuel Behr, Wisconsin, 46ft. 1¾in.; Brooker Brooks, Michigan, second, 45ft. 1⅝in.; C. A. Weaver, Chicago, third, 44ft. 11⅞in.; F. E. Roberts, Iowa, fourth, 44ft. 1in.

CLEVELAND IS TIED FOR LEAD OF LEAGUE

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	22	9	10	119	74	53
Buffalo	25	3	12	97	63	53
London	22	4	13	107	89	48
Detroit	19	8	11	109	71	46
Windsor	19	8	12	114	83	46
Hamilton	8	8	22	83	107	24
Niagara Falls	7	6	24	62	112	20
Toronto	8	4	27	72	166	20

RESULT SATURDAY

Buffalo 4, Cleveland 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Buffalo earned a tie for first place with Cleveland in the International Hockey League by defeating the latter sextet here Saturday night, 4 to 3, in a thrilling overtime game. Cleveland came from behind three times to tie the score. The summary:

BUFFALO	CLEVELAND
Gross, King, lw	rw, Doraty, Dunning, Laroche
Huard, Voss, Roth, c	c, Gray, McGuire
Godin, Martin, Heller, rw	lw, Brophy, Williams, Clark
Murray, ld	rd, Frew, Young
Lederman, Cain, rd	ld, McFarlane
Taugher, g	g, Moore

Score—Buffalo 4, Cleveland 3. Goals—Martin, Roth, Heller, Voss for Buffalo; Young, McGuire, Doraty for Cleveland—Assists—Huard, Gross for Buffalo; Dunning 2, Brophy for Cleveland. Referees—I. W. Masters and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

PHILADELPHIA GOLFER WINS

ORMOND BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Spencer Jones, Philadelphia district golf champion, defeated Fielding Jackson, Narraganset Pier, R. I., 5 and 4 to win on the thirty-second green of the Ormond Beach Golf Course Saturday the championship of Volusia.

DAWSON WINS AMATEUR GOLF

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—John W. Dawson of Chicago won the southeastern amateur golf championship here Sunday by defeating Mally Reynolds Jr. of Jacksonville, 6 and 4, in the finals.

YALE SEXTET WINS FROM HARVARD, 3 TO 1

Elis Tie Up Hockey Series With Crimson

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY STANDING

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	1	1	5	4	.500
Harvard	1	1	4	5	.500

Scoring two goals in the second period after each team had scored one in the first and then holding the Crimson scoreless in the third period, Yale tied up its championship hockey series with Harvard at the Boston Garden, Saturday, by winning the second game, 3 to 1. The first game was won by Harvard at New Haven, 3 to 2, and the third and deciding game will be played at Boston, Wednesday.

With the exception of the first period when Harvard seemed to have slightly the better of the play, Yale outplayed Harvard and well deserved its victory. At one stage of the game Yale had only two defense men and the goalie on the ice, yet Harvard could not score. Neither team showed its best hockey.

J. E. Cookman '31 opened the scoring for Yale after 6m. 26s. of the first period had been played and held the lead until F. R. Stubbs Jr. '32 tied it up for Harvard at 14m. 45s. of the same period. The second period was only 1m. 15s. along when F. L. Luce Jr. '31 scored to put Yale one goal ahead and, with only 56 seconds of the period left, D. W. Bostwick '32 scored for Yale. This was all the scoring of the game, Harvard being unable to find the Yale net and Yale satisfied to hold the two-goal margin. The summary:

YALE	HARVARD
Palmer, McLennan, lw	rw, Stubbs, Giddens, Lakin
Luce, Cookman, c	c, Garrison, Wood, Holbrook
Bostwick, Bent, rw	lw, Cross, Putnam, Everett
Wilson, Muhlfeld, ld	rd, Cunningham, Crosby
Hickok, Iglehart, rd	ld, Batchelder, Harding
Curtiss, g	g, Ellis, Draper

Score—Yale University 3, Harvard University 1. Goals—Cookman, Luce, Bostwick for Yale; Stubbs for Harvard. Referees—Donald Sands and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Wisconsin Assured of Second With Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis. — University of Wisconsin, basketball co-champion of the "Big Ten" Conference last year, was assured of second place in the final standings for this season by defeating Indiana University here Saturday night, 34 to 23, in its last scheduled game.

The contest was close in its early stages, the lead changing hands several times by narrow margins, until midway in the first period, the Badgers drew away to an advantage that was threatened only once thereafter. They played with machine-like precision and fumbling was infrequent. For a time Wisconsin held an 18 to 9 margin, but the Hoosiers rallied and the half ended with the Cardinal leading, 18 to 14.

Indiana further reduced the difference at the beginning of the second half when B. M. McCracken '30 scored from the foul line, but the Badgers soon began to increase their lead and when the score reached 34 to 20 Coach W. E. Meanwell made several substitutions.

A series of long goals by C. H. Matthusen '30 was the main factor in the drive that made Wisconsin's victory certain. Playing his last collegiate game, he recorded the highest score of his "Big Ten" career with six floor baskets and one foul goal.

WISCONSIN	INDIANA
Matthusen, Griswold, lf	rg, Gill
Farber, Nelson, rf	lg, Veller, Jasper
Foster, c	c, McCracken
Chmielewski, Poser, lg	rf, Cooper, Miller
Paul, rg	lf, Strickland, Zeller

Score—University of Wisconsin 34, Indiana University 23. Goals from floor—Matthusen 6, Farber 2, Paul 2, Foster 2, Chmielewski for Wisconsin; McCracken 4, Cooper 3, Gill, Strickland for Indiana. Goals from foul—Farber 4, Paul 2, Matthusen, Foster for Wisconsin; Veller 2, McCracken, Strickland, Zeller for Indiana. Referee—N. E. Kearns, Umpire—J. J. Maloney.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University made it 10 straight in the basketball championship race of the "Big Ten" Conference by defeating University of Chicago, 32 to 20, in the final game here Saturday. The Boilermakers thereby became the first undefeated champions in the Conference since 1919. Purdue let Chicago get ahead 8 to 4 early in the game, but at half time the champions held the advantage, 18 to 12.

Chicago payed a strenuous guarding game on C. C. Murphy '30, Purdue center and star scorer, but he managed to get loose for two baskets and sank five free throws. G. H. Boots '30, guard, surprised his followers by finding the basket four times. Harold Boesel '30, center, led the Chicago, scoring with eight points.

PURDUE	CHICAGO
Harmeson, lf	rg, Fish, Ashley
Kellar, rf	lg, Temple, Anderson
Murphy, c	c, Boesel
Wooden, Overman, lg	rf, Changnon
Boots, Porter, rg	lf, Stephenson, Fraider

Score—Purdue University 32, University of Chicago 20. Goals from floor—Boots 4, Murphy 2, Kellar 2, Wooden, Harmeson for Purdue; Boesel 2, Ashley 2, Temple for Chicago. Goals from foul—Murphy 5, Kellar 4, Wooden 2, Boots for Purdue; Boesel 4, Changnon 3, Ashley 2, Temple for Chicago.

Huskies Tie Series With Brilliant Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Showing a complete reversal of the form they displayed in the first game played Friday night, the University of Washington basketball varsity overwhelmed the University of Southern California in the second game of a series which is being played to determine the winner of the Pacific Coast Conference championship. The score of the game, which was played in the Olympic Auditorium, was 36 to 27.

As a result the Huskies are very much in the running for the title. The third and deciding game is scheduled for this evening, and Saturday night's result was not totally unexpected, as many believed that after the Huskies became accustomed to the floor of the Olympic Auditorium they would put up a rugged attack for the crown.

Washington started with a 2-to-0 lead, which the Trojans promptly tied, and the lead was meager until the Huskies started an offense which put them decidedly ahead, the score at the half being 21 to 7 in their favor. Southern California put up a valiant attack in the second half, and closed to a large extent the gap that Washington had gained. However, their rally fell short by five points, and the Huskies made certain of the result by passing among themselves during the closing minutes of play. The summary:

WASHINGTON	SO. CALIFORNIA
Jaloff, lf	rg, Lehners
West, Peterson, rf	lg, Caldwell, Capps
McClary, c	c, Mortensen
Cairney, lg	rf, Smith, Nibley
Swanson, rg	lf, Gardner

Score—University of Washington 35, University of Southern California 27. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, McClary 4, Jaloff 3, Cairney 2, West for Washington; Gardner 3, Smith 2, Mortensen 2, Lehners, Caldwell for Southern California. Goals from foul—Swanson 2, West 2, McClary for Washington; Gardner 3, Mortensen 2, Caldwell 2, Smith for Southern California. Referee—R. B. Morris. Umpire—Lee Dempsey.

TILDEN VICTOR IN MENTONE

MENTONE, France (AP)—In one of the poorest finals ever seen on the Riviera, William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia won the singles title of the Mentone tennis tournament from Jacques Brugnon, veteran French internationalist, in five sets on Sunday. The scores were 10—8, 7—5, 3—6, 4—6, 6—1. In the finals of the doubles Tilden and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. defeated Tamio Abe and Carl F. Aeschliman, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

ANNAPOLIS CREW ADDS RACE

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—United States Naval Academy announced Saturday an addition to the spring crew schedule, a triangular regatta on Lake Carnegie at Princeton University, in which University of California also will compete. The date is June 14, and the Annapolis crew, on the way to Poughkeepsie for the regatta of June 26, will stop at Princeton.

NEBRASKA WINS 'BIG SIX' MEET

Records Fall in Annual Indoor Track and Field Games

BIG SIX CONFERENCE INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD STANDING

College	Points
University of Nebraska	31
Iowa State College	27½
University of Kansas	23½
University of Missouri	22
University of Oklahoma	21½
Kansas State A. C.	7

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Nebraska won the indoor track and field championship of the "Big Six" Conference here Saturday, scoring points in all but two events to nose out their closest opponents, Iowa State College.

One American record, the 60-yard dash, was shattered as were three Conference indoor records. H. R. Meiser '30, Iowa State, ran this distance in 6.1s. to better the record by .1s. J. A. Bausch '32, Kansas, put the shot 48ft. 7in. In the broad jump C. O. Tomson '30, Nebraska, jumped 23ft. 6in. for a new mark. The other record broken was in the pole vault, where W. N. Ossian '30, Nebraska, jumped 13ft. ¼in.

The sprinting of R. L. Swartz '31, Missouri, to win the 880-yard run was the most thrilling event of the meet. Swartz, who has twice this season been defeated by R. P. Ostergard of Nebraska, held a narrow lead from start to finish. The summary:

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. O. Thompson, Nebraska; R. F. Hager, Iowa State, second; M. W. Soults, Iowa State, third; J. P. Carmen, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—7.8s.

60-Yard Dash—Won by J. R. Meiser, Iowa State; R. W. Sickel, Kansas, second, W. J. Adkinson, Oklahoma, third; Klaner, Kansas, fourth. Time—6.1s. (New record).

One-Mile Run—Won by G. W. Dawson, Oklahoma; H. R. Putnam, Iowa State, second; H. S. Miller, Kansas State, third; H. A. Hege, Nebraska, fourth. Time—4m. 27.6s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by H. K. Hursley, Missouri; C. A. Ulfers, Missouri, second; C. W. King, Missouri, third; E. W. Wyatt, Nebraska, fourth. Time—54.1s.

60-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by R. F. Hager, Iowa State; H. G. Petz, Nebraska, second; M. W. Soults, Iowa State, third; M. R. Soults, Oowa State, fourth. Time—7s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. R. Putnam, Iowa State; E. H. Rortune, Kansas, second; O. L. Toadvine, Kansas State, third; G. W. Dawson, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—9m. 45.9s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. A. Bausch, Kansas; R. C. Rider, Oklahoma, second; H. M. Rhea, Nebraska, third; Thornhill, Kansas, fourth. Distance—48ft. 7in. (New Big Six record.)

Running High Jump—Won by P. N. Shelby, Oklahoma; C. O. Ehrlick, Kansas State, second; S. P. Benbrook, Nebraska, third; M. R. Soults, Iowa State, and Stillman, Kansas, tied for fourth. Height—6ft. 1½in.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. L. Swartz, Missouri; L. U. Hinshaw, Kansas, second; Everett Moore, Oklahoma, third; R. P. Ostergard, Nebraska, fourth. Time—2m. 1.9s.

Pole ault—Won by W. N. Ossian, Nebraska; M. W. Soults, Iowa State, second; B. M. Choate, Oklahoma, and Lowell Trueblood, Kansas, tied for third and fourth. Height—13ft. ½in. (New Big Six record.)

One-Mile Relay—Won by Missouri (W. A. Oldham, C. A. Ulfers, C. W. King, H. K. Hursley); Nebraska, second; Kansas, third; Oklahoma, fourth. Time—3m. 32.7s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by C. O. Tomson, Nebraska; M. H. Hodges, Kansas, second; H. I. Lawler, Missouri, third; C. C. Craig, Nebraska, fourth, distance—23ft. 6¼in. (New Big Six record.)

Syracuse Divides With Pennsylvania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Syracuse University and University of Pennsylvania divided the honors in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League dual meet here Saturday, the swimming events going to Syracuse by a score of 33 to 29 when Pennsylvania was disqualified in the 200-yard relay race because Capt. E. A. Teaf '30 left the mark ahead of time. The Pennsylvania waterpolo team won that event 40 to 14. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; E. A. Teaff '30, Pennsylvania, second; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Cannon '30, Syracuse; E. A. Teaff '30, Pennsylvania, second; John Hollis '31, Syracuse, third. Time—56 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Cannon '30, Syracuse; J. W. Corriam '31, Pennsylvania, second; R. G. Vinal '31, Syracuse, third. Time—5m. 42s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; J. L. Bates '32, Pennsylvania, second; E. M. Hennessey '30, Syracuse, third. Time—1m. 51s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Pennsylvania, second; Harry Kaplan '32, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 44 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania (99.6 points); W. S. Lusby '32, Pennsylvania, second; S. P. Combs '30, Syracuse, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Syracuse University (J. B. Wohl '31, L. M. Sutherland '31, John Hollis '31, R. L. Cannon '30). (Pennsylvania won but was disqualified).

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Princeton University won another swimming meet in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship at the pool of the New York A. C., Saturday, only to lose it to Rutgers University because it failed to put a waterpolo team in the tank. The actual score was Princeton 34, Rutgers 28. The Rutgers waterpolo team lost an exhibition game to the N. Y. A. C., 35 to 29.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton, second; F. M. Jelenko '30, Rutgers, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; H. E. Nickerson '32, Princeton, second; W. J. Marquette '30, Rutgers, third. Time—53 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; C. C. Shenk '30, Princeton, second; W. J. Marquette '30, Rutgers, third. Time—5m. 19 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. R. Armestrong '31, Rutgers; D. L. Stone Jr. '32, Princeton, second; D. J. Creem '30, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 50 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; V. G. Mancyh '32, Princeton, second; F. R. Barnitz '30, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 35 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. H. Brooks '30, Princeton (81.6 points); P. J. Garris '31, Rutgers, second (80.5 points); W. F. Mountain '31, Princeton, third (70.4 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Princeton University (D. H. Robinson '30, D. L. Stone Jr. '32, H. E. Nickerson '32, W. A. Turner Jr. '31). Time—1m. 38s.

DARTMOUTH QUINTET WINS OVER CORNELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—In a brilliant basketball game, culminating with the winning basket by G. M. Magee '31, with less than a minute to play, Dartmouth College defeated Cornell University, 27 to 25, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game.

Capt. John G. Cheney '30 of Dartmouth returned to the game after many weeks of absence, and led the home team's attack, throwing three vital baskets. The lead changed hands during the entire game, and Capt. Robert Lewis '30 of Cornell narrowly missed the tying basket from midcourt as the final bell rang. G. C. Zahn '32, brilliant sophomore player, threw five goals from the floor for Cornell. W. T. McCall '32, inserted in the final minutes of play for Dartmouth, twice tied the score with baskets. The summary:

DARTMOUTH	CORNELL
Büreh, Beisel, Tangeman, rf	lg, Lewis, Hall
Myllykangas, Cheney, lf	rg, Murphy, Bessemer
Kramer, Lewin, c	c, Schrender, Lewis
Magee, McCall, rg	lf, Zahn
Schmidt, lg	rf, Furman

Score—Dartmouth College 27, Cornell University 25. Goals from floor—Magee 5, Cheney 3, McCall 2, Lewin for Dartmouth; Zahn 5, Lewis 3, Schrender, Murphy, Hall for Cornell. Goals from foul—Cheney 2, Schmidt 2, Magee for Dartmouth; Schrender, Murphy, Lewis for Cornell. Referee—Kenney. Umpire—Shaw.

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CHICAGO TAKES SECOND IN RACE

Passes Rangers in Group—Canadian Division Teams Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	35	1	4	159	88	71
Chicago	19	5	17	107	104	43
N. Y. Rangers	16	9	16	127	128	41
Detroit	13	6	22	110	136	32
Pittsburgh	5	2	33	93	171	12

Canadian Division

Montreal	23	5	14	141	107	51
Canadiens	20	7	14	129	106	47
Ottawa	19	8	14	125	107	46
Toronto	15	6	20	109	119	36
N. Y. Americans	13	5	23	101	144	31

RESULTS SATURDAY

Montreal 3, Toronto 2.
Ottawa 3, Detroit 2.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Canadiens 6, Rangers 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Americans 5, Chicago 2.
Toronto 2, Detroit 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE—The Chicago Black Hawks moved into undisputed possession of second place in the American group of the National Hockey League by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates here on Saturday night, 4 to 3, the game having been transferred from Pittsburgh. Play was close all the way and the Pirates were leading half way through the second period, 2 to 1. Abel scored the only goal of the first period after 15 minutes' play, but Pittsburgh tied it up 30 seconds after the second session started and took the lead seven minutes later. Two goals within the next five minutes sent Chicago back into the lead and the Hawks held it for the remainder of the game, increasing it early in the third. The summary:

CHICAGO	PITTSBURGH
Gottselig, Arbour, Couture, lw	rw, Darragh, Barton
Ripley, Somers, Cook, c	c, Fraser, Drury, Manners
Ingram, March, Adams, E. Miller, rw	lw, Lowrey, Jarvis
Abel, Bostrom, ld	rd, Milks, McKinnon
Graham, Dutkowski, rd	ld, Spring, Smith
Gardiner, g	g, J. Miller

Score—Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3. Goals—Abel, Gottselig, Couture and Cook for Chicago; Barton, Fraser and Spring for Pittsburgh. Assists—Dutkowski for Chicago, Darragh and Milks for Pittsburgh. Referees—A. E. Romerill, Toronto, and D. A. Ritchie, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Montreal Maroons retained their four-point lead over Canadiens in the race for first place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League by defeating the Maple Leafs here on Saturday night, 3 to 2, but the visitors were forced to the limit in the final period to stave off a determined attack by the losers which produced two goals and was almost successful on a number of other occasions. The summary:

MONTREAL	TORONTO
Trottier, Northcott, Dinsmore, lw	rw, Bailey, Conacher
Stewart, M. Phillips, c	c, Pettinger, Primeau, Blair
R. Smith, Ward, rw	lw, Cotton, Jackson
Boucher, Munro, ld	rd, Horner, Duncan
Walsh, g	g, Chabot

Score—Montreal 3, Toronto 2. Goals—Trottier 2 and Stewart for Montreal; Cotton and Bailey for Toronto. Assists—Stewart 2, Boucher, R. Smith for Montreal; Bailey and Cotton for Toronto. Referees—B. R. Corbeau, Penetang, and J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Scoring three goals in the first period, one in the second and two in the final, Canadiens shut out the New York Rangers, 6 to 0, here Saturday night and the defeat, coupled with Chicago's win over Pittsburgh, sent the Rangers into third place in the American section of the National Hockey League. Canadiens kept in front of Ottawa by one point and are four behind their local rivals, the Maroons. The winners showed a flashy, speedy game throughout, and, while every man turned in a smart performance, Larochelle, on right wing, was outstanding in the scoring, getting three goals, the second, third and fourth of the game. The summary:

CANADIENS	RANGERS
Joliat, G. Mantha, Carson, lw	rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy
Morenz, Lepine, Mondou, c	c, Boucher, Murdoch, Vail
Larochelle, Wasnie, Desrivieres, rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling
Burke, McCaffrey, ld	rd, Taylor, Regan
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Reise
Hainsworth, g	g, Roach

Score—Canadiens 6, Rangers 0. Goals—Larochelle 3, Burke, Leduc and Morenz for Canadiens. Assists—Lepine 2, Leduc, Wasnie, Mondou and Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Americans once more proved that they could do a friendly act to the Rangers, when they administered a 5-to-2 defeat to the Chicago Black Hawks, thereby aiding the other local team to keep within hailing distance at least of second place in the play-offs, Sunday night at Madison Square Gardens. The summary:

AMERICANS	CHICAGO
McVeigh, Massecar, Burmister, lw	rw, March, Couture, Ingram
Himes, Holmes, c	c, Cook, Ripley, Somers, Dutkowski
Patterson, Boyd, Burmister, rw	lw, Miller, Arbour, Gottselig, Adams
Brydge, Conacher, ld	rd, Graham, Abel
Simpson, Burch, rd	ld, Abel, Bostrom
Worters, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Americans 5, Chicago 2. Goals—McVeigh 2, Himes, Massecar, Holmes for Americans; Cook, Miller for Chicago. Assists—Simpson, Patterson, Holmes, Boyd for Americans; Miller, Cook for Chicago. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and A. E. Romerill. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Ottawa Senators experienced little difficulty defeating the local Cougars in a National Hockey League game here Saturday, winning by a score of 3 to 2. The visitors took the lead in the first period and maintained it throughout the game. The summary:

OTTAWA	DETROIT
H. Kilrea, Touhey, lw	rw, Cooper, Aurie
Lamb, Cox, c	c, Goodfellow, Hay
Finnigan, Gagne, rw	lw, McCabe, Lewis
Smith, Starr, ld	rd, Noble
Clancy, rd	ld, Rockburn, Hughes
Connell, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Ottawa 3, Detroit 2. Goals—Lamb, Clancy, Starr for Ottawa; Goodfellow, Hay for Detroit. Assists—Finnigan, Smith for Ottawa; Cooper, Noble for Detroit. Referees—H. L. Batstone and W. B. Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Cougars ended their home National Hockey League season here Sunday night by losing a rough game to the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2 to 1. There were one match and six major penalties in the second and third periods. Primeau scored both goals for Toronto, one in the second and one in the third. Goodfellow scored for Detroit midway in the first period.

TORONTO	DETROIT
Jackson, Duncan, Cotton, lw	lw, McCabe, Lewis, Hay
Bailey, Primeau, c	c, Goodfellow, Herberts
Conacher, Blair, rw	rw, Cooper, Herberts
Day, Smith, rd	rd, Noble
Horner, Pettinger, ld	ld, Hughes, Goodfellow
Chabot, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Toronto 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Primeau 2 for Toronto; Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists — Cotton, Jackson for Toronto; Hughes for Detroit. Officials—B. R. Corbeau and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Arrows and Eagles Lose Fine Chances

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	22	3	9	100	81	47
Boston	17	4	15	130	114	38
Philadelphia	16	2	17	104	106	34
New Haven	13	5	16	81	84	31
Springfield	11	2	22	81	111	24

RESULTS SATURDAY

Springfield 8, Philadelphia 4.

RESULT SUNDAY

Providence 2, New Haven 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN—The New Haven Eagles were practically eliminated from the race for a place in the play-off in the Canadian-American Hockey League by losing to Providence, 2 to 1, here Sunday night in a rough and much-disputed game. The disputes came as the result of three New Haven goals which were not allowed, all being discounted because of minor technicalities which were not apparent to the 3500 spectators. Nineteen penalties witness to the roughness of the play. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	NEW HAVEN
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Whyte, Boucher, Braybrook, White
Chapman, Gaudreault, L. Murray, c	c, Hughes, Shay
Gagnon, Cormier, rw	lw, Chouinard, Bouchard
Lesieur, Desmarais, ld	rd, Himes, Paulhus
McVicar, rd	ld, Speyer, Paulhus
E. Murray, g	g, Forbes

Score—Providence 2, New Haven 1. Goals—Gaudreault and Hart for Providence; White for New Haven. Referees—R. L. G. McKenzie and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPRINGFIELD — Springfield Indians displayed real power for the first time this season when they defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 8 to 4, here Saturday night. Orville Heximer led the attack, scoring four goals. The defeat was a serious setback to the Arrows in their play-off race.

SPRINGFIELD	PHILADELPHIA
Dillon, Maracle, Davies, lw	rw, Cahill, Coulter, Taylor
Carrigan, Tilkin, c	c, Andrews, Klein
Heximer, Wilson, rw	lw, Lassard, Bradley
Callighen, Siebert, ld	rd, Peters, Lapointe
McGowan, Wilson, rd	ld, Nichols, Jackson
Lamontagne, g	g, Roberts

Score—Springfield 8, Philadelphia 4. Goals—Heximer 4, Maracle, Wilson, Dillon, Carrigan for Springfield; Lessard, Klein, Peters, Cahill for Philadelphia. Assists—Callighen, Maracle, McGowan, Siebert, Carrigan, Dillon for Springfield; Taylor, Cahill, Lessard for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Wales Surprises Ireland at Rugby

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	D.	L.	Points For	Points Agst.
England	2	0	1	25	12
France	2	0	1	17	14
Ireland	2	0	2	25	31
Scotland	1	0	2	26	30
Wales	1	0	2	24	30

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The possibility of all five nations in the international rugger tournament ending the season with identical records of matches won, drawn and lost was increased Saturday by Wales' unexpected victory over Ireland, 12 points to 7, at Swansea, where no Irish fifteen has been successful for 31 years. The Welshmen have a reputation of being never more formidable than when pessimistic and Saturday their ability to surprise themselves was brilliantly illustrated.

Primarily success was due to the sterling play of the forwards, who, besides scoring all three of the home team's tries, did wonderful work in assisting a break-up of most of Ireland's vigorous attacks. The game opened in a dramatic fashion with an Irish onslaught that culminated in Eustace O'Davy kicking a magnificent drop goal of about 40 yards. Wales retaliated with an unconverted try by Arthur Skym and the teams changed ends with the score of 4 to 3, Ireland leading, which hardly conveys an accurate notion of the way the exchanges went.

Immediately following the resumption, H. Peacock fought his way across the Irish line and Wales led 6 to 4. But not for long. Paul Murray transformed the score to 7 to 6 in Ireland's favor by kicking a penalty goal and the feat was emulated soon afterward by Wales' brilliant fullback, Jack Bassett. With the score 9 to 7 and Wales in front, the play was of a very rousing character and the crowd of some 50,000 spectators were lifted to a pitch of tremendous enthusiasm when the Welsh representatives obtained a third try as the outcome of the best movement in the game. W. C. Powell, strongly built and experienced scrumhalf, slung out a long pass which Guy Morgan, former Cambridge captain, failed to gather. However, Frank Williams picked up the ball and cleverly made ground with it and gave it to Thomas Arthur, Herculean forward, who went through the Irishmen like a battering ram and touched down over the line.

WALES	IRELAND
Leman, f	f, Payne
Peacock, f	f, Murphy
Fender, f	f, Beamish
Thomas, f	f, Hanrahan
Jenkins, f	f, Dunne
Skym, f	f, Farrell
Day, f	f, Clinch
Arthur, f	f, O'Neill
Powell, sh	sh, Sugden
Williams, fh	fh, Murray
Howie-Jones, lw	rw, Arigho
Morgan, lc	rc, Crowe
Jones-Davies, rc	lc, O'Davy
Morley, rw	lw, Stephenson
Bassett, fb	fb, Williamson

Score—Wales 12, Ireland 7. Tries—Skym, Peacock, Arthur for Wales. Dropped goal—Murray for Ireland. Penalty goals—Bassett, Wales; Murray, Ireland. Referee—D. Hellwell, England. Linemen—T. J. Greeves, Ireland; T. S. Jones, Wales. Time—Two 40m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Yale 38, Harvard 14.
Dartmouth 27, Cornell 25.
Syracuse 26, Colgate 21.
Brown 43, R. I. State 28.
Worcester P. I. 28, Arnold 27.
Tufts 30, New Hampshire 27.
Notre Dame 24, Pennsylvania 17.
New York 37, C. C. N. Y. 33.
Rutgers 40, Princeton 28.
Trinity 24, Williams 16.
Holy Cross 23, Boston 20.
Brett 39, Brooklyn P. I. 22.
Temple 28, F. & M. 27.
Penn State 50, Bucknell 33.
Washington 35, So. California 27.
Purdue 32, Chicago 20.
Wisconsin 34, Indiana 23.
Wooster 55, Kenyon 32.
Western Reserve 33, Case 32.
West Virginia 33, Pittsburgh 25.

MISS VAN WIE WINS TROPHY

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—Miss Virginia Van Wie took advantage of every opportunity Saturday, to defeat Miss Maureen Orcutt, Metropolitan and Eastern women's golf champion, 5 and 4, in the final of the Florida East Coast golf championship. Miss Van Wie obtained permanent possession of the Mrs. W. R. Kenen Jr. trophy, on which Miss Glenna Collett had two legs and Miss Orcutt one.

WESLEYAN ELECTS CO-CAPTAINS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Co-captains have been elected for next year by the Wesleyan University basketball team. They are Thomas F. Howard '31, of Forest Hills, N. Y., and John W. Owen '31, of Fitchburg, Mass. The former is a member of Beta Theta Pi and the latter of Delta Upsilon.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Harvard 9, Columbia 8.
West Point 10, Yale 7.
Annapolis 11, Hamilton 6.
New York 9, Dartmouth 4.
Illinois 14, Purdue 3.

ST. PAUL IS IN TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	19	11	13	63	58	49
St. Paul	18	12	14	81	73	48
Duluth	16	16	12	83	77	48
Tulsa	15	14	14	77	70	44
Minneapolis	14	11	20	76	77	39
St. Louis	12	10	21	87	105	34

RESULT SATURDAY

St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 0.

RESULT SUNDAY

St. Paul 3, St. Louis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul tied for second place in the American Hockey Association and eliminated St. Louis and Minneapolis from any chance of gaining the playoff with a 3-to-0 victory over the Missourians Sunday night. Ice, virtually slushy, made the game something of a travesty on hockey as it is known during the normally cold months here, but the teams adapted themselves to conditions with St. Paul players proving better waders in combination.

ST. PAUL	ST. LOUIS
Conroy, Wilson, lw	rw, Cameron, Powley
Des Jardins, Thorsteinson, c	c, Goyer, Acaster
Morrison, Romnes, rw	lw, Hill, Headley
Goheen, ld	rd, Breen
Mulligan, Rennie, rd	ld, Clarke
Stark, g	g, Kearney

Score—St. Paul 3, St. Louis 0. Goals—Morrison, Des Jardins, Rennie for St. Paul. Assists—Mulligan for St. Paul. Referee—Ambrose Moran, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul gained third place in the American Hockey Association by defeating Minneapolis, 1 to 0, in an overtime game here Saturday night. Soft ice made the game a long shot and individual rush affair with every advantage resting with the defense. The alertness of Wilson, St. Paul's playing manager, gained the triumph after 6m. 47s. of overtime. The summary:

ST. PAUL	MINNEAPOLIS
Conroy, Wilson, Sande, lw	rw, Gordon, Depaul
Des Jardins, Thorsteinson, c	c, Denneny, Westwick
Morrison, Romnes, rw	lw, Stuart, Crawford, Redding
Goheen, ld	rd, Coutu
Mulligan, Rennie, rd	ld, Seaborn, Burns
Stark, g	g, Grant

Score—St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 0. Goals—Wilson for St. Paul. Referees—Ambrose Moran, Winnipeg, and Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 6m. 7s. overtime.

YALE BREAKS RELAY SWIMMING RECORDS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale University's varsity relay team broke the world records in the 400 and 500-yard freestyle relays, Saturday night, in a special event held under A. A. U. auspices in connection with the national and district A. A. U championships. The team swam the 400-yard relay in 3m. 38 4-5s., clipping two-fifths of a second off the old record; and covered the 500-yard relay in 4m. 32 3-5s. The old record for the 500-yard relay was 4m. 35 4-5s.

Hamilton Lincoln '31, Bradford Butler '32, R. L. Messimer '31 and John Howland Jr. '30 swam in the 400-yard relay, while J. K. Brines '32, swam the additional 100 yards in the second relay. The team swam against the Yale freshmen.

Four national A. A. U. junior championship events were held. Howland Yale, won the 220-yard swim in 2m. 18.04s. L. B. Osbourne '32 and E. C Leedy '31, both of Yale, were second and third. Messimer, Yale, won the 50-yard dash in 24.04s. Brines, Yale was second. D. E. Fobes '32 and Butler, Yale, were tied for third place.

The New York Athletic Club team won the 300-yard medley swim in 3m .05s. Yale freshmen team was second and the Yale varsity third.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Harvard 20, Yale 12.
Lehigh 18, Columbia 14.
Williams 33, Amherst 5.
Annapolis 15, Penn State 9.
Tufts 15, M. I. T. 13.
Brooklyn P. I. 28, Temple 6
Cornell 21½, Pennsylvania 10½.
Michigan 16½, Wisconsin 9½.
Northwestern 16, Chicago 12.
Illinois 16, Indiana 12.

BELLONI AND DEBAETS WIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gaetano Belloni of Italy and Gerard Debaets of Belgium won the New York six-day bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden Saturday, covering 2330 miles and 9 laps and scoring 949 points.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 44, Princeton 10.
Dartmouth 29, New York 25.
Pennsylvania 36, M. I. T. 18.
Illinois 1117.25, Purdue 1091.
Iowa 3112, Y. College 245½.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Maine 59, Bates 58.
Northeastern 72 1-3, Amherst 49 2-3.
Cornell 67, Yale 46.

J. W. Thorsons Top Five-Man Standing

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDINGS

SINGLES

H. O. Mueck, Toledo	681
A. K. Hiltenbrand, Nyack, N. Y.	657
J. W. Morrison, Toledo	648
W. O. Shero, Syracuse, N. Y.	647
A. P. Larson, Chicago	643
H. S. Culver, Toledo	637
W. T. Parlow, Milwaukee	635
W. W. Hicks, Chicago	631
B. F. Miller, Detroit	628

DOUBLES

W. Hosback and F. Gardella, Detroit	1218
F. Schleimer and J. Pritchett, Indianapolis	1210
F. Wilcox and W. Welty, Lorain, O.	1190
L. Vinci and W. Peterson, Chicago	1189
F. Binder and O. Shromoff, Elkhart	1174
R. Hoynka and C. Lohrengal, Chicago	1172
J. Stack and F. Cider, Chicago	1170
J. Fisher and F. Warczak, Chicago	1162
W. Benson and J. Podiners, Chicago	1162
F. Zuhn and U. Ohlson, Chicago	1153

Five-Man Teams

J. William Thorson, Chicago	2940
Mandar Lacquer, Chicago	2907
Nielsens Jewelers, Lorain, O.	2847
Andrews Tire & Battery Co., Chicago	2841
William D. Gibson, Chicago	2828
Laramie State Bank, Chicago	2823
Mass and Waldstein, Chicago	2797
Century Tire, Chicago	2797
Maratt Shoe Company, Indianapolis	2796
Woolson Spice Company, Toledo	2793

All Events

J. O. Pritchett, Indianapolis	1834
H. O. Mueck, Toledo	1814
E. E. Braum, Cincinnati	1796
A. K. Hiltenbrand, Nyack, N. Y.	1785
O. V. Hoinke, Cincinnati	1777
B. F. Miller, Detroit	1776

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Records of past years continue to remain firm in the thirtieth annual American Bowling Congress tournament, despite the fact that the meet has been in session 10 days. The J. William Thorsons of Chicago, who are leading the team division with a 2940 total, are not expected to hold this position much longer. This total, however, has won 13 championships in past A. B. C. meetings.

A Toledoan, Herman O. Mueck, is heading the singles division with a lead of 24 pins. He can attribute his present position to a 681 mark. Although his total is high at this stage of the tournament, it is not expected to bring him the individual title. On eight previous occasions, however, this score would have been good enough to win him the crown.

A Detroit combination of William Hosback and Fred Gardella rolled better than 1200 to take temporary possession of first place in the doubles event. Their mark was 1218. The veteran Indianapolis pair, Frank Schlinfer and Jess Pritchett, turned in a 1210 score. Jess Pritchett, who has appeared in many an A. B. C. tourney, showed a distinct liking for the new alleys, chalking up an 1834 total for nine games, which placed Indianapolis in first place in the all-events division.

Judging from the way the pins are falling, many high scores are expected to be shot when the country's outstanding bowlers perform during the course of the meet.

Out-of-town teams will again hold sway in the doubles and singles events during Monday's session, but Cleveland booster teams will take possession of the alleys at night, which they will monopolize until Wednesday.

MRS. LIFUR WINS PEBBLE GOLF

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Sheer tenacity won the Pebble Beach women's golf championship Saturday for Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles star, who defeated Miss Marion Hollins of Carmel and New York, former national women's titlist, 1 up on the twenty-fifth, or seventh extra hole. Miss Hollins, six times Pebble Beach women's champion, overlook Mrs. Lifur, slipped back a hole, and then caught up again. During the entire 25 holes Miss Hollins was never up. She had two opportunities to win the match on the eighteenth, but putted far short and finally halved the hole.

NEWTON GOLFER WINS TOURNEY

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—S. K. Kearns of the Braeburn Club, West Newton, Mass., defeated J. H. Beavis of Bermuda, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final of the annual Spey Royal golf tournament. Kearns was 1 up at the end of the first 18 holes, but increased this advantage to 3 up at the fifth hole of the afternoon round.

BOSTON H. C. DEFEATS KENTVILLE

The Boston Hockey Club defeated the Kentville six in the Boston Arena Saturday night, by an 8-to-5 score. This was the first setback the Nova Scotia team received in their three-game series in Boston, having twice downed the University Club.

BECKER TAKES TRAPSHOOT

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Sheer tenacity yards G. L. Becker, of Ogden, Utah, broke 96 out of 100 targets Sunday, to win the Grand Del Monte trapshooting handicap at the Pebble Beach Gun Club.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Pennsylvania 40, Syracuse 14.
N. Y. A. C. 35, Rutgers 29.
Chicago 14, Indiana 1.
Illinois 2, Wisconsin 1.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Yale 12½, Penn M. C. 7.

HARRY F. WOLF BEATS HAINES

Captures the United States Squash Tennis Title in Well-Fought Match

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harry F. Wolf, just out of Williams College, won his way to the highest place in amateur squash tennis on Saturday, in his first year of play in four years, when he defeated Rowland B. Haines, who has been supreme for the past three years, in the final round of the United States championship at the Yale Club, after a well-fought five-game match, by a score of 15—11, 4—15, 8—15, 15—10, 15—7.

Right from the start of the season, Wolf had indicated that he must be reckoned with against the best of the ranking players of recent years, but there had been some doubt whether he could reach the height necessary to defeat the perennial champion, whose skill in hitting and in short half volleys from midcourt, with his all-round court craft, were counted on to keep him ahead for another year. Haines also had the margin of victories through the season, having defeated Wolf twice in Class A team matches, and also broken even with him in the two big tourneys they encountered each other, Haines winning the Clyde Martin Memorial after defeating Wolf in the semifinal in the same court they played in on Saturday, while Wolf had been the victor in the New Jersey championship, out at Short Hills.

But the young star of the New York Athletic Club, who had led that team all the way through the season, with the loss of the two Haines matches only, as well as one default, had enjoyed the coaching of Rowland Dufton, the professional at the Winged Foot organization, and had profited so thoroughly by it, that he met every shot of the three-time champion with such a perfect defense and was also so effective on attack, that Haines, after leading with the aid of his finest play, by 2 games to 1, faded badly in the last two sessions, and his errors and mistakes in position play, finally cost him his title. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 15—11, 4—15, 8—15, 15—10, 15—7.

CANADIAN BADMINTON TITLES ARE RETAINED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Three Canadian Badminton titles were retained by the defending champions in the ninth annual tournament which was concluded here on Saturday; the successful champions being Jack Purcell of Toronto in the singles, Mrs. J. Woodman, Miss Eileen George of Vancouver in the ladies' doubles, and Miss George and J. J. Underhill of Vancouver in the mixed doubles. The ladies' singles was won by Mrs. J. Porteous of Montreal, while the men's doubles title was captured by Col. G. G. Blackstock and C. K. F. Andrews of Toronto.

The men's doubles final was the best played match of the final day and the other Toronto pair, Massey and Sheard gave Blackstock and Andrews a great battle. Miss Norma Hall was defeated in the final for the ladies' single title. The results of the finals were:

Men's Singles—J. K. L. Ross Cup—Jack Purcell, Toronto, defeated Noel Radford, Vancouver, 15—1, 15—5.

Ladies' Singles—Ottawa Cup—Mrs. J. Porteous, Montreal, defeated Miss Norma Hall, Ottawa, 12—14, 11—5, 11—2.

Men's Doubles—Quebec Cup—Col. G. G. Blackstock and C. K. F. Andrews, Toronto, defeated A. B. Massey and T. Sheard, Toronto, 11—15, 15—5, 15—5.

Ladies Doubles—Montreal Cup—Mrs. J. Woodman and Miss Eileen George, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. H. F. Wright and Miss Ruth Robertson, Ottawa, 15—6, 15—10.

Mixed Doubles—Toronto Cup—Miss Eileen George and J. J. Underhill, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. J. Woodman and Noel Radford, Vancouver, 15—6, 15—6.

ST. JOHN MAY ENTER TEAM IN N. E. LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—Not much more work on the part of those devoting much of their efforts to the scheme, is necessary to bring about the entry of St. John in the New England Professional Baseball League. A meeting of the local interests was conducted on Saturday with Joseph Page of Montreal, Canadian Pacific Railway publicity director, and Claude B. Davidson, president of the league, in attendance. They were very favorably received.

The situation was thoroughly outlined by the visiting baseball men and as a result the interested parties—directors of the newly organized St. John Driving Club—will definitely come to a decision at another meeting here this afternoon.

The league is ready to include St. John. It is being pointed out by Mr. Davidson that the move would be distinctly advantageous to his circuit and to this section of the Maritime Provinces.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Princeton 34, Rutgers 28.
Syracuse 33, Pennsylvania 29.
M. I. T. 39, Weslevan 38.
Springfield 39, Worcester P. I. 38.
F. & M. 56, Johns Hopkins 10.
New York 39, Lehigh 20.
Union 37, Cornell 25.
Amherst 45, Williams 32.
Illinois 38, Wisconsin 37.
Northwestern 41, Minnesota 34.
Carlton 38, MacAlester 37.
Chicago 39, Indiana 36.

TRAIL WINS AMATEUR HOCKEY

LYALL, B. C. (AP)—Trail won the amateur hockey championship of British Columbia Sunday night, defeating Vancouver 5 to 2, in the second game of the two-game series. Trail will meet Blairmore, Alberta champions, in the Allan Cup play.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Yale 3, Harvard 1.

A. MARTIN WINS AT SQUASH RACQUETS

Captures Canadian Title by Defeating Vickers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—After advancing to the final in three previous years Argus Martin of Hamilton was rewarded when he defeated W. M and Vickers of the Toronto Racquet Club, ex-in a five-game match for the Canadian squash racquets championship, no 8—15, 18—14, 16—5, 11—15, 15—12. Martin advanced through two rounds on Saturday, defeating S. M. Greey and C. Polley in straight games, while Vickers was given two hard matches. In the third round he disposed of J. H. Chipman, a former champion, after five games, losing the second and fourth, while in the semifinal round he defeated J. A. McCausland by a strong finish.

The final was witnessed by a capacity gallery. Martin won the first game, and then Vickers came through to win the second. The winner took the third, but when Vickers evened the match at two-all many were of the opinion that his greater stamina would decide the issue, but Martin, after trailing in the early part of the game, came through with a fine victory. The match was one of the best of the three-day tourney, both players showing lots of speed and fine changes of pace. Martin's greater experience, steadiness and court generalship were the deciding factors. Vickers played a more smashing game than did the champion, but the latter made many fine angle shots for points.

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

W. M. Vickers, Racquet Club, defeated J. H Chipman, Carlton Club, 15—9, 12—15, 15—13, 7—15, 15—9.

J. A. McCausland, Racquet Club, defeated A. W. Smith, Buffalo, 18—15, 15—13, 17—14, 15—13.

C. Polley, Buffalo, defeated H. Levy, Hamilton, 10—15, 15—11, 15—10, 16—18, 15—11.

Argus Martin, Hamilton, defeated S. M. Greey, Racquet Club, 15—7, 15—13, 15—10.

Semifinal Round

W. M. Vickers, Racquet Club, defeated J. A. McCausland, Racquet Club, 15—12, 14—17, 14—17, 15—10, 15—6.

Argus Martin, Hamilton, defeated C. Polley, Buffalo, 15—11, 15—13, 15—8.

Final Round

Argus Martin, Hamilton, defeated W. M. Vickers, Racquet Club, 8—15, 18—14, 15—6, 11—15, 15—12.

RUTH SIGNS FOR TWO YEARS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—G. H. Ruth today signed his new contract and the New York American League Baseball Club took a two-year lease of his services at $80,000 annually.

Waldorf RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup with Crackers	15c
Breaded Veal Cutlet, Tomato Sauce, Spaghetti, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Roast Leg of Lamb, Brown Gravy, Green Peas, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	45c
Yankee Pot Roast, Brown Gravy, New Spinach, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	40c
Fresh Strawberry Melba Tart	10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 2 WEEKS EVELYN LAYE in Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn presentation
SHUBERT THEATRE
W. 44th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Seats—$1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

NEW AMSTERDAM Thea., W. 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FRED & DOROTHY STONE in the musical extravaganza "RIPPLES"
When Fred Stone . . . tumbles . . . into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thur. and Sat.
LAST WEEK!

A Theatre Guild Production
THE APPLE CART
Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, West 45th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

MEI LAN-FANG
CHINA'S GREATEST ACTOR
SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY OF ACTORS, DANCERS & MUSICIANS, DIRECT from PEKIN
NATIONAL THEA., 41st St., W. of B'way
Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway
Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

5TH MONTH!!
It Never Rains
Youthful Comedy Hit with CARL JULIUS
NOW AT BAYES THEATRE
44TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go Scouting

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

IX—The Eighth Law

THE downpour that wakened Jack and Jill on Saturday morning was immensely disappointing. All of the jubilant plans they had made for the day depended upon sunshine, and now the rain was upsetting everything for them. They couldn't go to the woods. They couldn't have the picnic lunch they had so elaborately prepared for. And, worst of all, they wouldn't be able to take the snapshots they had intended to enter in the camera contest.

The sun had shone assiduously during the earlier part of the week, but each day something had prevented the twins from going on a picture-taking excursion after school. They hadn't much regretted the delay because their mother said that they might have the whole day Saturday for a special holiday, and they counted on getting the required out-of-door photographs then.

They knew of a place in the Nature Preserve where they could find precisely the right subjects—an anemone, a fir tree and a bewitching little miniature waterfall where the stream tumbled down over big rocks. At one end of the Nature Preserve was a picnic ground, where they could roast wieners and marshmellows and have a regular outdoor lunch. It would have been such a joyous holiday—if the rain hadn't spoiled it all.

Jack and Jill were so disappointed that they did nothing whatever after breakfast but sit and stare dejectedly out at the slanting blur of rain. To judge from their expressions one might well conclude that for the time they had completely forgotten one of their Scout laws—that law that says a Scout is cheerful and smiles whenever he can. Even Miss Muffet seemed to feel that something was sadly amiss and tried her best to attract their attention. But Jack and Jill were too absorbed in their disappointment to notice the little cat.

Gloom Within and Without

"It's raining harder than ever," was Jack's gloomy observation.

"And the clouds are getting blacker," Jill added disconsolately.

Little Miss Muffet had never before heard such doleful remarks from her young master and mistress. Something was decidedly wrong. They needed cheering up—no doubt about that. So she looked about for something to distract them. Diligently she searched in all of the corners and under the bookcase, and finally excavated a tiny wad of paper from its hiding place beneath the corner of the rug.

Miss Muffet picked the paper wad up in her mouth and trotted over to the twins. She dropped it on Jill's slipper and gave a coaxing little mew. This was a signal for a frolic and never before had Jack and Jill failed to play the game. They would throw the paper wad for her to run after, and laugh delightedly at this puppy-like trick of their pet. But today they paid no attention to her. She tried again. Crouching down in a pose of ferocity, she suddenly uncoiled her small self and pounced upon Jack's shoestring. But Jack refused to trail his foot along the floor so she could leap after the escaping shoestring as she loved to do.

This was perplexing, but if the twins wouldn't join in a game with her, little Miss Muffet would play one all by herself. She proceeded to do so. Around and around and around she chased her plumy little tail until she tumbled over in sheer dizzy ecstasy. She picked herself up and went through such absurd antics that Jack and Jill forgot the rain in their amusement and burst into laughter.

"Well, it's nice to have the clouds clear away indoors," observed their mother, coming in from the kitchen at the sound of their laughter. "Muffet is being a pretty good Scout this rainy morning."

Jack and Jill looked at each other guiltily.

"Mother's right," said Jill. "Muffet is keeping the eighth law a lot better than we are this morning. We ought to be ashamed to let a little cat be more Scoutlike than we are."

"That's so," Jack admitted. "She hasn't had anything to eat or anyone to play with this morning, but instead of moping around about it she did her best to cheer us up."

"She reminds me of what it says in your Scout book," said Jill.

"It says a lot of things in my Scout book. Which one do you mean?" Jack wanted to know.

"Oh, what it says about a Scout's being a sunshine baker. We certainly have been anything but sunshine bakers so far this morning, but there is still most of the day left to make up for it if we start right away."

"I'll tell you what we'll do," exclaimed Jack with the first enthusiasm he had shown all morning. "Let's play a sunshine baking game!"

"That's a fine idea," agreed Jill. "We can make some sunshine for Miss Muffet by giving her an extra nice breakfast and a good romp. Then we can make some sunshine for Mother by helping her real cheerfully."

"Oh, we can think up a lot of ways of baking sunshine," was Jack's eager response.

The twins entered into the game so enthusiastically and bustled about their chores so cheerfully that their mother exclaimed, "Why, it's so sunshiny in the house that the rain out of doors is scarcely noticeable!" And smiled at them with happily approving eyes.

When the chores were all done. Jill finished watering the daffodils that she and Jack were growing. It was then that she had another inspiration.

"Jack, I wonder if we couldn't bake a little sunshine for Mrs. Duke by taking her two of our daffodils? She does look so in need of sunshine."

Jack hesitated. Mrs. Duke was a very cross-looking lady who didn't seem to like children very well and was always scolding them. But it was true that she did look as though she needed some sunshine—most urgently. So Jack said, "All right, if you want to, Jill."

Sunshine Bakers

They put on their raincoats and their galoshes and took the two daffodils to Mrs. Duke. When she opened the door and saw the twins standing there with the daffodils nodding their golden heads at her, a grateful smile erased the cross look from her face and she exclaimed, "Well bless your hearts, if you haven't brought me a real bit of sunshine to brighten up this gray day." And her eyes and her lips were so smiling that she looked like a different Mrs. Duke—a happy, appreciative Mrs. Duke who liked children after all! Jack and Jill were pleased with the results of their attempt to bake some sunshine for her, and skipped happily home.

The telephone rang just as they bounded into the living room. It was Jamie Hall and he wanted to know if they couldn't come over and play with him for a while. Jamie was left alone to look after the house and answer the telephone while his mother was out for the day doing dressmaking, and he sounded quite dreary and lonesome. So the twins promised to be over soon.

"I know what we can do," Jill exclaimed as she hung up the receiver. "We can use the picnic things we got and have a surprise picnic for Jamie."

"But how can we have a picnic in all this rain?" Jack questioned.

"We won't have it in the rain. We'll pack our picnic basket and take it over to Jamie's house and have our picnic there. We can roast the wieners and marshmallows over the fire they always have in their fireplace and it will be almost as much fun as a real picnic."

Jack thought it would be too, and they packed quite as exuberantly as though it had been for the out-of-door picnic they had first planned. Jamie was beautifully surprised and pleased and they all had such a good time that the twins stayed until the middle of the afternoon.

"I'm so glad Muffet reminded us of our eighth law," Jill said on the way home. "Perhaps if she hadn't, we might not have thought of trying to be sunshine bakers—and wasted this perfectly good day."

"Oh, there's the sun coming out now!" exclaimed Jack.

"And there's still time to take those pictures!" exclaimed Jill.

And as they ran to get their cameras, the sun beamed approvingly upon his two assistants!

Making Friends

A turtle crawled out for a walk,
Beneath the bright blue sky;
He thought the world a jolly place,
But wished that he could fly.

"Dear world," he cried, "what shall I do,
For I am oh, so small,
While you are big, and everything
About me seems so tall!

Just then he heard a cheery bark,
And looked around to see
A boy and dog, who smiled at him,
As friendly as could be.

"You funny turtle," said the boy,
"Out walking in the sun—
Now don't you be afraid of us,
Or think you have to run.

"We are your friends, so you may come
And be with us today;
I know my Sandy likes you, too,
Just come and watch us play!"

Emilie Blackmore Stapp

Two Frogs of Japan

By HERBERT MANCHESTER

LONG, long ago, when frogs apparently showed much more intelligence than they do now, two frogs lived in Japan. They both belonged to good families and were of some standing in their own neighborhoods.

One of them lived by the River Kamo, which flows through the fine old city of Kyota. In this city are many splendid temples and at the time of this story, the Mikado, as they called the Emperor of Japan then, had his palace there. The other frog lived by a large pond near the busy city of Osaka, which is near the sea and has many factories and is now the busiest city in the Empire.

These two cities are not far apart and the frogs used to hear passing travelers talking about what they had seen in one city or the other. They heard so many marvelous stories that they both became eager to visit the cities they heard so much about. So they made inquiries and talked with travelers about the road and hotels and every aspect of traveling, and one fine morning both frogs started out to travel the 37 miles between the two cities, by hopping all the way.

Hop, hop, hop

Hopping all day long gets very tiresome, and it is not a very speedy way to get over the road, as you would quickly learn if you tried it. So these two frogs were quite tired out one evening, a week after they had started, as they came to a hill halfway between the two cities. They hopped slowly up the path and, as it happened, both came to the top of the hill at the same time, though they came from different directions.

They met at the door of the place where they were to spend the night and being very polite frogs (and everybody in Japan, both animals and humans, make a great deal of politeness) they bowed low and each said to the other, "After you, please!" But of course they spoke in Japanese, which is a most difficult language, but it has some easy words. If you want to say "Good Morning" you say "Ohio" and that means Good Morning in Japanese!

The two frogs had never met before, had never indeed heard of each other, though they were in fact cousins as their fathers were brothers. It is singular that they should have met for the first time at the top of the hill halfway between the cities where their homes were and have found that each was going to visit the home city of the other. Of course, they talked a long time about their families and especially about the visit each was going to make.

"Cousin Kyoto Frog," said Mr. Osaka Frog, "what is to be seen in your city that I ought to visit when I am there?"

"Dear Cousin Osaka Frog," replied Mr. Kyoto Frog, "there are many famous temples and beautiful gardens and shops with the loveliest wares you ever saw! Do you have such things as these in Osaka?"

"I am sorry to say we do not have all these," said Mr. Osaka Frog slowly. "We have some temples of course and some gardens, and the shops have wares. We have many factories and our city is close to the sea! Do you think I shall enjoy seeing your city of Kyoto?"

"To tell you the truth, Cousin Osaka," answered Mr. Kyoto Frog, "if I had been satisfied myself with the things we have in Kyoto I would not have started on this long, tedious journey. I expected to see something more wonderful in Osaka or I would have stayed at home!"

"That is exactly the way I felt, dear Cousin Kyoto," replied Mr. Osaka Frog, "and I am beginning to wonder if it is worth while to go all the way on to Kyoto. I am very tired and begin to feel that I have journeyed far enough."

"I am wondering, Cousin Osaka," returned Mr. Kyoto Frog, "if our neighbors would laugh at us if we should turn around and go back now without reaching the end of our journey. What do you think?"

An Excellent Idea

"If we could get just a glimpse of the cities we are traveling to see," said Mr. Osaka Frog, "we could then say we had seen what we went to see and, from what you have told me, I am sure I should have plenty to say about Kyoto without going any further!"

"What an excellent idea, dear Cousin Osaka!" replied Mr. Kyoto Frog enthusiastically, "I did not know that Osaka could produce such intelligence. It must be in the family. I like the suggestion and I heard that by climbing a little higher up the hill it is possible to see from here as far as Osaka one way and as far as Kyoto in the other direction. Let us do that in the morning and see how we feel about going on."

So in the morning they hopped up to the very top of the hill and looked each way to see what they could see. Mr. Kyoto Frog wanted especially to see Osaka and Mr. Osaka Frog was just as curious to see Kyoto. So Mr. Kyoto Frog, with his nose pointed toward Osaka, took hold of Mr. Osaka Frog, whose nose was pointed toward Kyoto, and they stood up on the very tips of their toes and they looked and looked and looked as long as they could stand that way so that they might be sure to remember what they saw.

"I am quite satisfied, Cousin Osaka," said Mr. Kyoto Frog, "with what I have seen of Osaka. It looks very much like my own city and I don't believe it would be worth while for me to go so far just to get nearer what I can now see!"

"I also, dear Cousin Kyoto," replied Mr. Osaka Frog, "feel quite satisfied to turn around and go home. What I saw of Kyoto seems very familiar to me! And we can say we have seen what we started out to see. Besides, I am happy to have met a dear cousin and shall carry pleasant memories of our visit as well as of your city of Kyoto."

"Farewell then, dear Cousin Osaka," said Mr. Kyoto Frog, "I shall remember my meeting with you as happily as my view of your busy city of Osaka! I hope you may reach home safely and that you will write me from time to time! Sayonara!"

"Sayonara!" said Mr. Osaka Frog. (You must know that "Sayonara" is Japanese for "Good-by.")

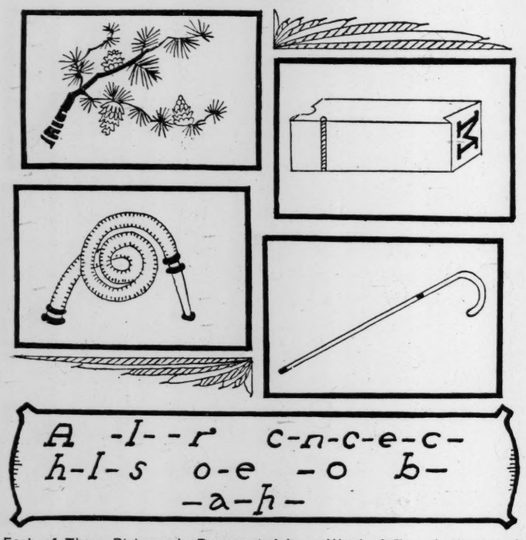
So they parted with many low bows after the manner of Japan and each arrived home safely. Each told many long stories about the journey and they became famous in the Frog Community as great travelers and fine story tellers.

But—

Now the funny thing about this is that a frog's eyes are in the back of his head, so that when they stood up on tiptoe to look they really saw what was behind them! Mr. Osaka Frog thought he was looking at Kyoto, but what he saw was his own city of Osaka. And so Mr. Kyoto Frog really looked at Kyoto though he thought he was seeing Osaka. So it is no wonder they each thought they saw something familiar.

Sometimes, when they tell this tale in Japan, they will add that if your eyes are in the back of your head you can't see much that is in front of you! What do you think this funny story teaches?

Find a Proverb



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h-I-s o-e -o b-
-a-h-

Each of These Pictures Is Represented by a Word of Four Letters, and the Sixteen Letters Thus Found Will Be Just Enough to Fill In the Blanks That Are Left In the Eight-Word Proverb.

Barbara and Daddy Plant a Garden

A True Story

BARBARA and her doll child, Matilda, were taking a walk before school, and they had just come to a piece of the garden where a baby tree grew, and waved its tiny branches to them across the empty, black earth.

For a few minutes, Barbara stood perfectly still, and pretended that she was a tiny tree herself. Then she danced back into the house, and asked her mother if she would please allow her to have the corner of the garden round the little tree, as she had a special plan for making it happy.

So soon Barbara dug and dug, and planted some flower seeds, while the little tree watched and waved over the tiny plot of ground. And Matilda, too, watched, and smiled her usual pleasant smile.

But those seeds took such a long time to come up that Barbara decided they must be having another nap in their beds, instead of jumping up when spring called them, and pushing their way happily through the soil.

She would have been more excited and impatient than ever about them, though, if she had known that one evening, when she and Matilda had their noses safely tucked under the bedclothes, her jolly Daddy had stolen out into the garden, and worked just as hard as she had done during the day. You see, he was preparing a surprise for Barbara and Matilda!

At last, one glorious morning in early summer, Barbara noticed little green sprouts climbing through the soil, and her tiny tree—which now had a beautiful green suit on—swayed its arms and said, "You see, they've come!"

She was, of course, very pleased to see the green baby things, and to know that the flowers would soon be dancing there in their bright dresses. But suddenly Barbara was puzzled. For, in a row behind the seeds she had planted, other green sprouts were pushing their way through, and she didn't know anything about these. Nor did Matilda.

They looked at the baby tree, but it just chuckled, and waved its leaves and branches gently. "Ah ha," it whispered, "I don't tell." (Which was very good of it, considering that it had seen all that went on, and could have told.)

Barbara stood and stared for a little while. Then she realized that flowers grow much more slowly if you watch them. So she and Matilda went into the house and told Mummy and Daddy about it. They both seemed enormously surprised about the new row—though Daddy's eyes twinkled, she noticed.

After that, she would drag him to look at her garden several times a day, and he said he wouldn't be surprised if her interest made the flowers too shy to appear. But that was all right, for one morning a gay, yellow flower pushed through its bud, and exclaimed, "What a beautiful world!" and then settled down to be happy. Then a blue one and a pink one did the same, and by the time Barbara had had breakfast there was a whole party of them.

The mysterious row at the back of those she had planted was also turning into flowers, too. But they were growing most strangely—as though they had some queer game of their own to play.

The next day the flowers were out still further, and, as Barbara was studying the odd row, she noticed all at once that at one end the flowers joined themselves into a "B," and then came an "A" and an "R."

"It's my name, Matilda," she told her doll child, excitedly, "that's what it is!"

The little tree fluttered its leaves happily. That was the surprise, of course, and it had wanted her to find out for herself.

Barbara knew that Daddy had had something to do with this—because even the cleverest seeds can't arrange themselves into words. So she rushed into the house, thanked him and pulled him out to see the flowers.

"Don't they look lovely, Daddy darling?" she asked. "I must remember to keep the weeds from hiding them."

"Quite so," agreed her jolly Daddy. "And, as the Duchess would say (they were reading 'Alice in Wonderland' just then), 'the moral of that' is that if we keep the weeds of selfishness out of our hearts, we can grow flowers of joy there."

"What a most wise man he is," whispered the little tree to itself.

For Little Fingers to Make

Little fingers can paint a round cereal carton with common house paint and make a most serviceable and attractive basket for odds and ends. Paste a little picture cut in an oval, on one side. Match the room for which the basket is intended. Sets of these cartons are very handy for keeping the playroom neat: pencils, crayons, chalks, and all the many small articles which children love to have, may have a place, if these cartons are painted and marked.

The Mail Bag

Gilkersan, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

I get so much pleasure out of the Mail Bag that I would like to belong to it. I am 9 years old and have a brother 11, and a sister, 7. We like to take our geography and find where the Mail Bag boys or girls live. We like the Sundial and the true stories best, for they really happened.

We live on a big rice farm. There are lots of interesting things about it that I should be glad to tell anyone who will write to me. I'd love to have letters from girls anywhere.

Mary Lu A.

[That is a good idea, Mary Lu—to find all the places where the Mail Bag boys and girls live.—Ed.]

Greenport, New York

Dear Editor:

The other day a little dog came to my father's office, and as no one claimed him, after two days he brought him home. When my two brothers and I come home from school, he barked at us, but was very friendly when he saw that we belonged there. He is a fox terrier and he looks a little like Snubs but we call him Amos.

I am 8 years old and in third grade at school. We like the Children's Page, especially Snubs and the Mail Bag. I like to hear about Milly-Molly-Mandy and we do the puzzles almost every night. Roderick Van T.

[Amos is fortunate indeed to have three boy chums to play with, Roderick!—Ed.]

Eagle Rock, California

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written you a letter, but my first letter was not published.

We are studying about the zones at school. But right now we are studying about Mexico. I am 10 years of age and in the 4A grade. I should like to correspond with anybody about my age, especially from Mexico or from some cold country, and I should like very much for Joyce H. or Ruth H. to write to me. I am inclosing a poem about Easter. Lois R.

[Thank you for your little verse, Lois.—Ed].

Winlock, Washington

Dear Editor:

The first time I wrote to the Mail Bag I was 9 years old—that was more than a year ago. My thoughts then were mostly about my kitten, Buzzy—now he is 2 years old and weighs 8½ pounds. He is very gentle with little tots. Four live quite near and they love to play with Buzzy. I like to help Dannie and Paul's mother care for them and she lets me bake cake. I take care of them so she can go to church when I return from Sunday School.

I have a brother 12 years old and he likes to swim and is interested in bees. I wrote my first story the second week in January. I am sending it to you. Barbara H.

[Thank you for the story, Barbara.—Ed.]

Fitchburg, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I am very fond of the Children's Page, especially "Milly-Molly-Mandy," "Jack and Jill Go Scouting" and "Little Cat." I like Little Cat because there is a little cat next door and his name is Lindy. He is a black Angora and I love him very much. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I am in the fourth grade at school. I am 9 years old and would like to correspond with a little girl my age, especially from France or Switzerland. I would be glad to get a letter from anywhere. Eleanor N.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am attending the Edison School and am 10 years old and in the 5B grade. I have been all over the western part of the United States and as far south as Texas. My hobbies are traveling, horseback riding, reading and camping. I have lived in Texas and like it very much in the summer. I would like to correspond with any girl, especially from China, Japan or any place in Europe. I am starting to save stamps from other countries, I will answer all letters I receive.

Audrey C.

Pembroke, Maine

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the stories very much. My sisters and I have a lot of fun doing the puzzles. I have two sisters, Mary Alice, and Sally. We make scrapbooks out of the stories, adding a few pretty pictures. We have a cat that looks so much like a tiger that we call it Tiger, although her disposition is not so bad. My favorite hobbies are all outdoor sports, music, and reading. I hope to be an author some day. I should like to correspond with some girl my age (11). Ruth L.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

I am a boy, 10 years old, and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I am very fond of the Monitor, especially the Children's Page and the Mail Bag. I thought I would like to write a letter, too.

I am interested in automobile license plates, and being on the Traffic Squad at my school I get a chance to see plates from many states, and whenever I see a new plate I check it off the list. I am in the high fifth grade. I have a cat named Pesty. She is black all over.

I would like to correspond with boys near my age and will promise to answer. Norman C.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Condensed Names Puzzle published March 3:

Needle, leg, egg, gate, ten, tent. Written in the circles, with letters overlapping, you have "Needleggatent."

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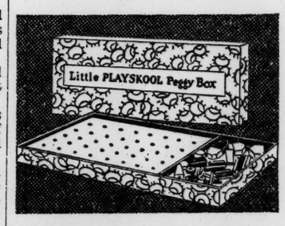

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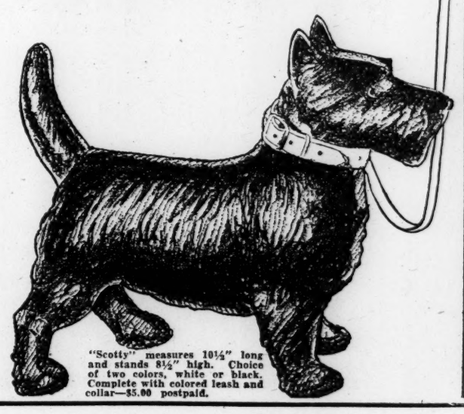
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THE HOME FORUM

The Voice of the Eighteenth Century

IN THE annals of English literature, the eighteenth century lies like a well-cultivated valley between the lofty peaks of the Elizabethan and Puritan epochs, on the one hand, and the Romantic and Victorian eras on the other. No masterpieces of genius comparable with the dramas of Shakespeare, the "Paradise Lost" of Milton, or the lyrics of Wordsworth and Tennyson appeared. The age seemed to lack those great moving forces which produce the noblest in literature. No longer were men impelled by the adventurous energy of the Elizabethan Renaissance or of the Puritan Revolt. The forces of the French Revolution and the movement toward democracy had not begun as yet to stir the imagination of men. The age was essentially conservative.

Nevertheless, there lingers a charm about the authors of the Eighteenth Century which endears them to some students of English literature. Lovers of the mountains know well that the lofty peaks with their far-flung vistas are by no means the only lovely spots in the highlands. There are shaded nooks beside mountain streams, sunny glades in aspen groves, and rich valleys beautified by the hand of man. Indeed, it happens not infrequently that, in these restricted areas, the traveler finds more peace than on the mountain tops.

Perhaps this explains my affection for the writers of the Eighteenth Century, especially for Alexander Pope, that most representative poet of the age. I admit freely that Pope was not a poet of the first rank. All the highest forms of literature: the epic, the drama, the lyric, he neglected. Depth of feeling and intensity of emotion he avoided carefully. Only once in a long career did his song rise above the ordinary levels of human experience. Then in "The Universal Prayer," classic in restraint, yet romantic in warmth and devotion, Pope struck a chord of inspired idealism.

However, this note was unique in the poetry of Pope. Today he is read not for the power of his sympathy, but for the keen wit and intellectual vigor which he everywhere displayed. Though he rarely, if ever, soared to the highest flights of poetic fancy, he never descended to the lowest. All that he wrote, even his letters (and I must confess I never found them engrossing) had the merit of compact thought or felicitous expression.

I do avow that I enjoy this quality in the poetry of Alexander Pope. In this regard I feel as Sir Roger de Coverley felt about sermons. He much preferred to have his curate read to the congregation the homily of some famous clergyman than to deliver a sermon of his own writing. When Alexander Pope condenses and aptly expresses thoughts gleaned from a hundred classic writers, I applaud him. It is far better for a poem to contain thoughts not original with the poet than to contain no thoughts at all.

How much more satisfactory, for example, it was that the twenty-three year old Pope, in his "Essay on Criticism," frankly and openly depended upon the French and Latin critics for the body of his work instead of attempting to lay down only laws which originated with himself. The last thing in the world which we could expect from a youth would be sound original literary criticism. But it was quite within his powers to gather painstakingly the accepted standards, as discovered by the authors of Greece, of Rome, and of France, and to unify them into a compact whole.

Considering this, it is to be expected that many of his epigrams will be familiar to us from other books. Indeed, for me this is one of the charms of his poetry. My thirst for new knowledge has not gone so far that I do not relish reading again something I already know. I suppose it is vanity, but I am always secretly delighted when I can say: "Yes, I often thought that myself"; or, "My, my! I read that in Horace several years ago."

Closely allied to this rather illogical admiration of Pope, as the Eighteenth Century popularizer of the classical writers, is the satisfaction I receive from reading oft-quoted passages in his poetry. His regular lines, coupled together into miniature epigrams by rhyme and unity of thought, are familiar proverbs the world over. Many are the couplets like the following, wisdom of which, expressed in simple monosyllables, has a universal charm:

Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

Some lovers of poetry find serious fault with the regularity and polish of Pope's versification. I can sympathize with their point of view, for the freedom and spontaneity of the Romanticists is my greatest poetic enthusiasm. But I also admire regularity, compactness, unity of design. Nowhere in English literature are these virtues more strikingly displayed than in the poems of Pope. Like all the authors of the classical period, his first concern was the simplicity, clarity, and brevity with which he expressed himself. Each word, each phrase, each line he molded and revised until every superfluity was removed and every syllable controlled.

In regularity of meter alone, the poems are marvelous. To be sure, the steady recurrence of iambic pentameter, line after line, page after page, has brought upon the Popean heroic-couplet the opprobrium of "rocking-horse meter." As a steady thing, of course, they might become dull. But as respite from the irregularities of the Restoration lyricists, and above all in contrast with the rebelliously original lines of many of our contemporary poets, I find a distinct charm in their uniformity.

The fine finish which is so characteristic of his poetry, was the result of long training and painstaking care. The emphasis which Pope placed upon polish is amply illustrated by the publication of his letters. In order to prepare his correspondence for print, he called in all the letters, and, by careful remodeling and deletion, made them conform to the most strict literary standards. Needless to say, though finely turned phrases abound, his collected letters lack that delicious spontaneity and informality of the letters of William Cowper and Charles Lamb.

The most original work which Pope accomplished was the sparkling mock-heroic poem, "The Rape of the Lock." English poetry knows not its equal for sheer wit and pointed humor. It has always seemed to me that English poets, with the outstanding exception of the Elizabethan dramatists, lack that fund of humor which is so noticeable a characteristic of the French and German writers. Since the early days of our literature, a certain all-pervading seriousness has stolen into the songs of Englishmen. But no charge of overseriousness can be brought against "The Rape of the Lock." Here is exploited every opportunity to wreathe the reader's face with smiles. One amusing scene succeeds another, until every word and sentence adds to the wit of the whole. The essence of humor is incongruity. To apply the diction of the grand epics of Homer, of Virgil, and of Milton to the account of a laughable incident in contemporary society is nothing if not incongruous. The result is a masterpiece of merriment.

The picture of the world of the Eighteenth Century which we find in the pages of Pope, although far from complete, is accurate and vivid. As a "social historian" of the upper middle-class and the lower nobility, Pope is without rival. Because he himself entered so fully into the contemporary scene, he is one of the most authentic voices of the age. It is quite another picture from the traditional portrait of the man as spiteful and selfish that we gain from a picture of days spent at his country estate, at Twickenham. Here, happy and at home, he "twisted, and twinkled, and harmonized" his fine acres into a beautiful estate, according to Eighteenth Century standards. Among colonnades and formal flowerbeds, he placed an ornate obelisk. The crowning glory of his garden, in which he took an almost childish pride, was a famous grotto and an underground tunnel, decorated with shells, bits of looking-glass, and candles. Here, with courtliness and finesse, he received the most brilliant society of his day.

With the grace that adorned the hospitality of Twickenham, Pope still entertains his readers. Though in the garden of his verse we may expect no moments of sublimity, yet we are delighted by a steady flow of wit and a refined sense of beauty.

J. H. P.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Cart in the Orchard

It had rested there under the big apple tree for over a year, while the Ford truck occupied the sheltered place in the barn. There was a subtle harmony with the old tree in the cart's inert outline, shafts resting on the grass, tailboard hanging; something of fellowship with the huge gnarled branches of the aged fruit tree which crooked above it. Both seemed to be placidly enjoying a well-earned rest after years of labor.

From the breakfast table that morning the farmer's eyes had wandered past the geraniums in the kitchen window, through the small panes to the orchard beyond; and turning to his son, he suggested: "John, I reckon it's about time we got the old cart cleared out of there. If we leave it there much longer, it's going to fall to pieces."

"Well," parried John between cakes, "if we were to take and patch it up, it might serve us a turn some day."

"Nay, son, you can't expect things to last forever. The old cart's served its turn, and it's no manner of use to leave wornout things lying around to clutter up the place."

"All right, Dad. When shall we set about breaking it up?"

"Well, today, we've got to go right ahead with that plowing, but one of these days."

Mother, in her big white apron, busy at the cookstove, had seemed, judging by the faint smile on her lips, to be occupied with her own thoughts; perhaps making an inventory of the things she would purchase, when she took the butter and eggs into town.

* * *

Mother's bundles seemed bulkier that night, thought John, when he met her at the station in the beach wagon—more lard pails than usual. Maybe there was a special sale on lard in town today.

At breakfast next morning, Mother ventured, "I suppose you'll be moving the old cart today, then?"

Father and son looked at each other, John grinned, but Dad said hastily—"No, no, not today, Mother, we got to get right back to that plowing. There's no hurry about the old cart, s'far's I c'n see."

After the two men had kissed her, picked up their lunch pails and clumped out of the flagged kitchen, Mother, finishing her breakfast alone, looked long and reflectively at her geraniums,—or was it over them at the blue cart under the apple tree? Suddenly she seemed to be galvanized into action. The dishes clattered into the sink, the checked cloth flapped crumbs so vigorously out of the kitchen door that expectant chickens scurried squealing away in all directions. In less than no time the dishes were on the shelf, the kitchen swept, and upstairs a sort of tornado whirled pillows and bedding into place. Then, enveloped in a big smock, mother took several of the lard pales into the orchard.

At breakfast next morning, the two men planned their day's work. "Guess we ought to finish the hill slope by noon today, John."

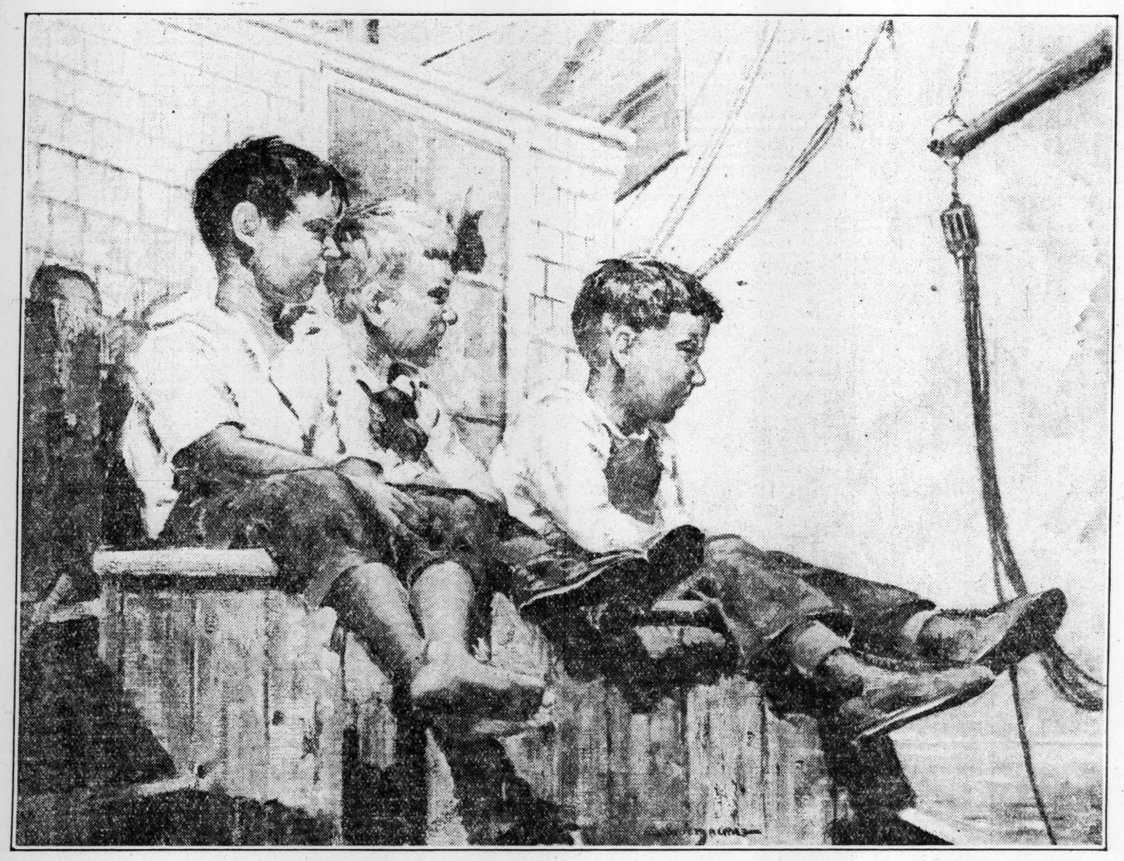
"Sure, Dad, easy."

"Then I suppose you'll get after the old cart this afternoon?" queried Mother.

"Say, Mother, what's your hurry about the old cart?" countered Dad, a trifle testily. "It ain't eatin' nothin' there in the orchard." John laughed and turned to look through the small panes behind him.

"I don't believe Dad wants to part with the old—Why, Dad, look there! The cart's gone!" and he pointed excitedly in the direction of the apple tree.

No, the cart had not gone, but only its look of age. It was transformed, rejuvenated. A new coat of deep blue hid the scars and rust, while the apple tree in its perennial wedding guest costume of pink and white shed congratulatory confetti.



"Some Day We'll Be Sailors." From a Painting by Richard A. Chase.

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Rain at Night

Grace notes along the wind that cracks no lash,
A gust of music from responsive strings;
In pools where thick ice glittered is a flash
Of ruffled silver, and a voice that sings.
Last night the rain fell softly, not as though
Beating a loud and wintry ratapian,
But with a gentle rhythm and a slow
Searching at roots—and so the thaw began.

We scoff at rumors. March will often tease
Our calendars with balmy days like these.
And we will watch the willows for the first
Faint sign of color; then the storm will burst
Out of a snowy sky. But all night long
I heard those first, few bars of an old song!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

"Hark, Hark, the Lark"

It was a pleasant Sunday morning, in the summer of 1826, that Schubert, in accordance with his custom, was taking a stroll through the suburbs of Vienna with a party of his boon companions. They had been at Potzleindorf and were returning to the city through Wahring. As they were passing through the latter suburb, Schubert spied his friend Tieze sitting at a table in one of the garden-restaurants which are so numerous in Austria's capital. It was a little establishment bearing the name of "Zum Biersack." In his usual light-hearted way Schubert suggested that they all turn in and take breakfast with Tieze. All assembling, the gay party was soon gathered around the table.

Tieze had with him a volume of poetry, and Schubert, ever on the hunt for lyrical subjects, seized the book and began to turn its leaves. Suddenly he became interested in one of the poems, and read and re-read it. The volume was Shakespeare's lyrics translated into German, and the poem was "Hark, Hark, the Lark." After a little while (for Schubert's composition was ever spontaneous) he spoke, saying, "What a pity that I have no music paper! I have just the melody for this poem! Doppler, one of the party, was equal to the emergency; drawing the lines of the musical staff on the back of the bill of fare, he handed the improvised music paper to the composer. On the back of that bill of fare, while waiting for his breakfast, amid the hurly-burly of an open-air restaurant, Schubert composed "Hark, Hark, the Lark," a song which has remained a classic ever since. Nor was it changed in any degree from the first improvised sketch, for Schubert was notorious for his carelessness in the matter of revision; he almost invariably gave his first draught of any composition to his publisher.—LOUIS C. ELSON, in "Shakespeare in Music."

RICHARD A. CHASE, with a paint box slung over his shoulder, was wandering about Provincetown in search of material for a sketch. Unexpectedly, he saw three lads idling on the deck of a deserted boat and an idea for a picture came to him. He called to them, "Sit as you are and look out to sea." Immediately and naturally the children fell into pose for they are quite accustomed to artists. Realizing, from former experiences that their patience would not endure very long, the painter sketched rapidly, calling to the boys from time to time, "Pretend you are watching for your father's boat to come in." For a while they acted it all out sincerely and then with a whoop were off to their play. From the first sketch and from detailed notes, the canvas came to completion in the studio.

These boys belonged to a seacoast town and preferred to linger around the wharves to playing baseball or flying kites in the fields. Coming from generations of fishermen, they early express their kinship with the sea. Naturally dark in color, they are burned in summer to a rich brown. With the sun shining on them, the ruddy glow of their skins is intensified by the contrast of the blue sky and the cool gray shingles of the fish-house back of them. Their sturdiness and aliveness give an individual charm to Richard A. Chase's spontaneous canvas called "Some Day We'll Be Sailors."

Heirloom

This maple leaf
In china mold
Was Grandmama's
In days of old.
She served in it
Some homely treat—
Cookies, crullers,
Or rare sweetmeat.
I buy my cakes
And crullers, too,
Already made—
Most moderns do,
But few so gay
A gift can claim—
Old china leaf
In festal frame.

JULIA COGSWELL FRANKLE.

China's Contribution

From the bursting into blossom of the forsythias and yulan magnolias in the early Spring to the peonies and roses in Summer and the chrysanthemums in the Autumn, China's contributions to the floral wealth of gardens is in evidence. To China the flower lover owes the parents of the modern rose, be they tea or hybrid tea, rambler or polyantha, likewise his greenhouse azaleas and primroses, and the fruit grower his peaches, oranges, lemons and grapefruit. It is safe to say that there is no garden in this country or in Europe that is without its Chinese representatives, and these rank among the finest of tree, shrub, herb and vine.—From "China — Mother of Gardens," by ERNEST H. WILSON.

Vrijheid door de Heilige Schrift

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

EEN bekend journalist, Horace Greeley, heeft eens gezegd: „Het is onmogelijk een volk dat den Bijbel leest, tot geestelijke of maatschappelijke slavernij te brengen. De beginselen van den Bijbel zijn de grondslagen van menschelijke vrijheid." Voor velen zal mogelijk zulk eene stelling te ver schijnen te gaan, maar voor hen, die door het lezen van den Bijbel den weg der verlossing gevonden hebben van mentale, maatschappelijke, zedelijke en lichamelijke slavernij, is deze stelling aannemelijk en bewijsbaar.

In het achtste hoofdstuk van de Handelingen der Apostelen wordt eene gebeurtenis verhaald, die de waarheid der hierboven aangehaalde woorden duidelijk belicht. Een Moorman, kamerling van de koningin der Mooren, was gekomen om aan te bidden te Jeruzalem. Toen hij terugkeerde, las hij, op zijn wagen gezeten, de profetie van Jesaja betreffende Jezus en de ontvangst welke Jezus' boodschap bij de Joden te beurt zou vallen. Filippus, een van Jezus' discipelen, die denzelfden weg volgde, hoorde de woorden welke de Moorman las en vroeg hem: „Verstaat gij ook hetgeen gij leest?" „Hoe zou ik toch kunnen, zoo mij niet iemand onderricht?" antwoordde de Moorman. Filippus die zijne oprechtheid bemerkte en het verlangen dat uit zijn antwoord sprak, nam daarop plaats in zijn wagen, en onderrichtte hem. De Bijbel zegt: „En beginnende van diezelfde Schrift, verkondigde (hij) hem Jezus."

Filippus nu was een trouw volgeling van Christus Jezus geweest, en had niet slechts de letter, maar ook den geest van diens leer in zich opgenomen. Zoo overtuigend verklaarde hij de Heilige Schrift aangaande de woorden en werken van den Meester, dat deze zoeker naar Waarheid zichzelf onmiddellijk ontvankelijk bevond voor den Christen-Verlosser. Beseffend dat eene verandering in hem gewrocht was, en water in de nabijheid ziende, vroeg hij Filippus of hij gedoopt zou kunnen worden. Op Filippus' gezegde: „Indien gij van ganscher harte gelooft, zoo is het geoorloofd", antwoordde hij zonder aarzelen: „Ik geloof, dat Jezus Christus de Zoon van God is."

Hoe vreugdevol en gelukkig kon toen deze zoeker zijn weg naar huis vervolgen, na het onderricht van Filippus ontvangen! De heldere uitlegging van de Joodsche Schrift had hem het Messiasschap van Christus Jezus geopenbaard; dit had hem het verlangen naar wedergeboorte geschonken en geestelijke verlichting verzegelde deze ondervinding in zijn bewustzijn.

Ongetwijfeld zijn er in dezen tegenwoordigen tijd velen in de wereld, die, hoewel zij hunne godsdienstige plichten getrouw nakomen en gehoorzamen aan hetgeen geloofsbelijdenissen voorschrijven, zich toch onbevredigd gevoelen over de vruchten hunner vroomheid. Menigeen erkent mogelijk, op velerlei wijzen in slavernij te zijn, en aarzelt toch het bevel te gehoorzamen van de Heilige Schrift te onderzoeken, onder voorwendsel dat er heden geen Filippus aanwezig schijnt te zijn om hem tot de gewenschte vrijheid te leiden. Hier vergist hij zich, want degenen die door Christian Science verlost zijn geworden, zullen met vreugde getuigen dat het Christian Science leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" door Mary Baker Eddy, de Heilige Schrift verlicht, de geestelijke beteekenis ervan aantoonende.

„Nu," zeide Paulus, „is het de welaangename tijd, ziet, nu is het de dag der zaligheid." Deze tekst verklarend, schrijft Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, blz. 39): „Nu is het de tijd dat zoogenaamde stoffelijke smarten en genoegens verdwijnen moeten, want beide zijn onwerkelijk, omdat zij onmogelijk zijn in de Wetenschap. Ten einde deze aardsche betoovering te verbreken, moeten stervelingen de ware idee en het goddelijk Beginsel gewinnen van al wat werkelijk bestaat en het heelal harmonisch bestuurt." Als de ernstige zoeker naar Waarheid begint te beseffen dat, door zijne studie van den Bijbel en het Christian Science leerboek, zijne boeien op dit oogenblik bezig zijn af te vallen, en hij nu aanvangt verlossing te ervaren, begrijpt hij hoe eenmaal Jezus het land doorging, op het gezag van den hemelschen Vader de ketenen van vrees, ziekte, haat, en zonde verbrekend, waardoor de menschheid gebonden was.

Op dit punt zal hij allicht met al het vuur en enthousiasme van den Moorman uitroepen: „Ik geloof, dat Jezus Christus de Zoon van God is." Door deze erkenning is hij gereed de definitie te begrijpen, in Science and Health gegeven van „Jezus" als „De hoogste menschelijke lichamelijke opvatting van de goddelijke idee, dwaling bestraffend en vernietigend, en 's menschen onsterfelijkheid aan het licht brengend" (blz. 589).

De vreugde van dengene die Christian Science bestudeert, wordt volkomen wanneer hij begint te begrijpen dat ook op hemzelf Paulus' verheven verklaring van toepassing is: „Deze Geest getuigt met onzen geest, dat wij kinderen Gods zijn. En indien wij kinderen zijn, zoo zijn wij ook erfgenamen, erfgenamen van God en mede-erfgenamen van Christus." Wat blijft er den naar Waarheid hongerende anders over, dan evenals de Moorman in oude tijden, den geestelijken doop te begeeren, die Mrs. Eddy omschrijft als: „Loutering door Geest; onderdompeling in Geest" (Science and Health, blz. 581). Door de doopwateren van geestelijke loutering, verwisselt de zoeker naar Waarheid aldus vol vreugde zijn slaaf-zijn van stoffelijk waangeloof voor het kindschap Gods.

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Freedom Through the Scriptures

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WAS an eminent journalist, Horace Greeley, who said: "It is impossible to mentally or socially enslave a Bible-reading people. The principles of the Bible are the groundwork of human freedom." To the average person such a statement might seem too comprehensive; but to those who, through reading the Bible, have found the way of escape from slavery —mental, social, moral, and physical —the statement is acceptable and provable.

In the eighth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles there is recounted an experience that well illustrates the fact stated in the foregoing quotation. An Ethiopian Jew, chamberlain to the queen of Ethiopia, had come to Jerusalem to worship. As he was returning homeward, he sat in his chariot reading in the Scriptures Isaiah's prophecy concerning Jesus and the reception his message would have among the Jews. Philip, one of Jesus' disciples, journeying that way, heard the words which the Ethiopian was reading and asked him, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" "How can I, except some man should guide me?" answered the Ethiopian. Noting his sincerity and the appeal of his answer, Philip entered his chariot and taught him. The Bible states that he "began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus."

Now Philip had been an earnest follower of Christ Jesus, and had learned well not only the letter, but also the spirit of his teaching. So satisfactorily did he explain the Scripture concerning the words and works of the Master that this seeker found himself immediately receptive toward the Christian Saviour. Realizing that a change had been wrought in him, and seeing water close by, he asked Philip if he could be baptized. To Philip's answer, "If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest," he unhesitatingly replied, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God."

How joyfully and happily, then, could this seeker continue his homeward journey after his instruction by Philip! Hearing the Jewish Scriptures explained with enlightenment had revealed to him the Messiahship of Christ Jesus; and this had given him the desire for regeneration, and spiritual illumination sealed this experience in consciousness.

In the world today there is, no doubt, many a one who, while faithfully performing the duties of worship and obeying the precepts of creeds, has yet found himself unsatisfied with the results of his devoutness. He may recognize that he is in bondage in many ways, and yet hesitate to obey the injunction to search the Scriptures, on the plea that no present-day Philip seems at hand to guide him to his desired freedom. In this he mistakes, for those who have been delivered through Christian Science will gladly testify that the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, illumines the Scriptures, showing their spiritual meaning.

"Now," said Paul, "is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." Commenting on this passage Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 39): "Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science. To break this earthly spell, mortals must get the true idea and divine Principle of all that really exists and governs the universe harmoniously." When the earnest inquirer begins to realize that through his study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook his shackles are even now falling away, and that he is now beginning to experience salvation, he understands how it was that Jesus went about striking off, by the authority of the heavenly Father, the chains of fear, disease, hatred, and sin that bound men.

At this point, with all the eagerness and enthusiasm of the Ethiopian, he is likely to exclaim, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God." By this recognition he is prepared to understand the definition of "Jesus" given on page 589 of Science and Health: "The highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality."

The student's joy is full when he begins to see himself included in Paul's great statement, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." What remains, then, but that like the Ethiopian of old the Truth-hungry one should desire spiritual baptism, which Mrs. Eddy defines as "purification by Spirit; submergence in Spirit" (*ibid.*, p. 581). Thus, through the baptismal waters of spiritual purification, the seeker joyfully exchanges his slavery to material beliefs for sonship with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

In the Hills

Incense burns to morning
On the mountain tops
Gold the fields adorning
Where a torrent stops
Slowly, the mist climbs up the hill
And through a crack the valleys fill
With light.

Forth a boy comes, leading
Flocks to tender grass.
Ships the tide is speeding,
Out to sea they pass.
Old women chat, and, by his door
The sage regards his book of lore,
Hair white.

WILL B. THOMPSON.

A Painter's Coast

For my companion's purposes the locality was quite undeniable, the coast both up and down being ideally broken and paintable. Point after point, rich in ochres, madders, and umbers, ran out into a sea of truly Mediterranean brilliancy, and chains of islets ringed with flashing foam lay like pendants of jewels on the turquoise plain. The cliffs rose in general to a hundred feet or thereabouts, and were broken by frequent canyons which varied with lines of heavy brush the sweep of hillside that ran to a horizon of large, free outlines. Dark ranks of cypresses, stunted and broken, stood here and there near the cliff edge, the when and by whom planted offering problems of casual interest to the infrequent wayfarer. Thirty miles in the west lay the island of Santa Catalina, often unseen, for many days together, and even in clear weather hardly discernible above the gray line of the sea-brink that banded the horizon.

Before we moved on, Eytel had quite a gallery of studies and sketches tacked up on the trees to dry. Altogether our camp had an attractive air of al fresco Bohemianism, and we would not have exchanged it for the charms of the Vache Enragee and the Boul' Miche'. Saddles, bridles, saddlebags, guns, spurs, and cooking-tackle, with hitches for the horses and blankets for our beds, were all about the spot which for the time we called home; an easel and palette signified the door of the studio. . . .

As we rode, blue mountains rose on the northern horizon. They were the Santa Ana mountains, fifteen miles away. . . . The yellow horizon was cut on the blue of the sky in a clean, hard line. At one spot, where the creek in winter flood had cut out a fifteen-foot bluff, the shadow was a slash of inky blackness on the glaring expanse of sun-bleached grass. There was always a buzzard or two swinging slowly in the sky. . . . To Eytel, and indeed to me, though I am no artist, it was complete and perfect. . . . It was a very summary of the native and original California del Sud, California of the South, as nature designed it. . . . Pretty? a thousand miles from it. Picturesque? the very word sounds puerile. But simple, strong, dignified (which I take to be the primaries of art, after all), these were the facts in the case, the materials of the landscape.—J. SMEATON CHASE, in "California Coast Trails."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK MARKET STILL HOLDING UPWARD TREND

Fertilizers, Amusements, and Specialties Rise—Money Continues Plentiful

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NEW YORK—In the most active stock market seen since early in February, with volume approximately 3,800,000 shares, prices generally moved ahead after an indifferent start. Continued ease in money doubtless was a contributing factor, but it is evident that the professional element in the market is much encouraged by the success recently had in drawing the public's attention to the fact that once more it is possible to "make a turn" in the share market, and they find that stocks can be put up without much trouble.

How successful the pools and others may be in taking their profits will determine largely the immediate future of the market. Meanwhile the element which looks for a sizeable reaction on the theory that stocks already have gone too far ahead of business is still a fairly strong one. Government bonds were strong and foreign issues were prominent.

General Trend Up

A good many stocks were fractionally lower and showed an inclination to hold back, but they had to pull against the forward tide. Strength was pronounced in the amusement, fertilizer, farm implement and office equipment groups.

Steel was only moderately better. Youngstown Sheet opened higher on merger rumors, but the steel group did nothing in particular. Among the specialties Eastman Kodak was a fast mover and much was heard of the benefit to the company from the drop in silver prices, the company being a larger consumer of the metal.

Johns Manville and American Radiator were up on hopeful predictions of a building boom. Packard was the only motor stock to do anything, aside from Auburn, news from the automobile centers giving little encouragement.

Merchandising stocks were mostly higher, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck doing very well, as did Byers, Case Threshing, and Allis Chalmers. Rails were quiet.

Credit Favors Bull Side

Commodity markets attracted less attention and wheat and cotton were rather narrow. Prices were somewhat easier in both markets.

Credit conditions continued to favor a bull market and to support hopes of ultimate trade recovery. Call money renewed at 4 per cent, but fell to 3 per cent shortly after noon, while the 60-day time money rate slid off one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Talk of a reduction in the discount rate is still lively, but from the professional speculator's point of view expectation of a lower rate is to be preferred to realization. Whatever may be the market's reaction to a change, if it comes, in the long run cheaper money is bound to be beneficial.

Foreign exchanges were generally firm without much to attract notice other than a good rise in pesetas. Selling of Spanish currency seems to have been arrested for the time with improvement in the political situation.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar.10	Mar. 8
220	Ab & Cont	20¾	19⅝	20	29¾
1685	Am Found	28½	28	28⅜	28¾
490	Am T & T	242½	238⅞	241	240
300	Andes Pet	.42	.42	.42	..
448	Ariz Com	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
100	Am Nat	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅛
10	Big Sanf	74	74	74	75
25	Bos El	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	83¼
10	Bos El 1 pf	108	108	108	..
17	B&M A sta	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
5	B&M B sta	125	125	125	..
5	B&M C sta	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
1	B&M pr pf	110½	110½	110½	..
15	Bos Prof	171	171	171	..
145	Bos Prop	25½	24⅞	25½	..
60	Brown pf	82	82	82	..
5	Cal & Hec	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	29
33	Chi Junct pf	104	104	104	..
286	Cities Service	39	38½	38⅝	38
10	Con Range	15½	15½	15½	16
230	Cred Alli	17	16¾	17	17
75	Cr C & Int	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	103¾
320	East SS	32	32	32	32
30	E Butte	1½	1½	1½	..
10	E G&Fuel	33	33	33	..
10	E G&F pf	95	95	95	95
15	E G&F prpf	77	77	77	77½
15	E Mass A	28½	28½	28½	..
28	Edison Elec	262	261½	262	265
150	Em Asso	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24¾
57	First Nat S	55	54¼	54¼	..
50	Gal Houston	5	5	5	..
210	Gen Capital	51	50½	51	50
58	Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¾
10	Georgian pf	10	10	10	10
20	Gilchrist	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	..
27	Greif Bros	41	41	41	41
70	Globe	14¾	14¼	14¾	14
100	Hathaway B	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
390	Int Shoe	11¼	10⅝	10¾	10¾
850	Int Carriers	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
21	Libby	10⅜	10⅛	10¾	..
1090	Loew's Thea	9	9	9	..
1330	Mass Util	10	9½	9⅞	9½
130	Mohawk	46	46	46	48
40	Nash	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	47½
130	Nat Leather pf	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
23	New Tel	146⅝	146¼	146⅜	146⅜
821	NE Tel rts	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	New Riv pf	59	59	59	..
15	NA Avia	10	9¾	9¾	..
550	No Butte	3⅞	3⅛	3½	..
20	Norw Worc	133	133	133	..
7	Old Colony	132	132	132	132
225	Pocahontas	14	14	14	..
280	Pub Util	21	20⅞	21	21
1980	Quincy Min	39⅞	38⅛	39½	39¾
10	Reece Fold	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
10	Sec Inc qui	5½	5½	5½	..
360	Shawmut	18¾	18¼	18½	18½
180	So Sur	27½	27	27½	28
10	So Trask	39	39	39	..
120	Sull Mach	53	53	53	..
145	Swift & Co	32½	32½	32½	32½
89	St Web	100	99	99¾	100⅛
155	Torrington	60	60	61	61
310	Tower Mfg	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
20	Uni Car F	13½	13½	13½	..
105	Uni Found	43¼	43¼	43½	43⅜
94	Un Shoe	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
310	US&El Pow	19⅜	19⅛	19½	19¼
890	US&Over	18¼	17¾	18¼	18
25	Util Eq pf	81	80	81	81
300	Utah Met	.52	.52	.52	..
20	War Bh 2pf	67	67	67	66

BONDS

$18000	Bro 5½s	95	95	95	95
2000	E Mass 4½s	47	45½	45½	..
1000	E Mass 6s	60	60	60	..
2000	PC Poc 7s	107	107	107	105
5000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	..
6000	Wst T&T 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	..

*x-dividend.

SECURITY HOUSES MERGE

Jackson, Storer & Schwab, investment securities, 24 Federal Street, have merged with William Schall & Co. of New York, members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges. Effective March 10 the Boston office, formerly operated as Jackson, Storer & Schwab, will become the Boston office of William Schall & Co. James Jackson and Robert T. P. Storer become general partners in the firm, and the investment business of the Boston office will be conducted as heretofore, supplemented by a stock trading department.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) follows:

	Mar. 7 '30	Feb. 28 '30
Silver and coin	138,400	137,800
Gold reserves	2,462,100	2,444,400
Bills of exch & checks	1,918,200	1,916,800
Other assets	516,800	484,900
Reichsbank circulation	4,480,200	4,722,400
Bank rate	5½%	6%

WESTINGHOUSE GETS ORDER

Westinghouse Elevator Co., a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. has been awarded contract to install 41 elevators costing $1,000,000 in the new Starrett Building in Cincinnati. The building will be 45 stories in height and cost $30,000,000.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Mar.10	Mar. 8
74	49¼	1 Elec P&L	3500	71½	70	70½	71
110⅝	106½	7 Elec P&L pf	200	110	109½	109½	110½
79¼	69¾	5 Elec Sto Bat	100	74½	73⅞	74½	73¾
58¾	39¼	1 Eng P S	600	57½	56¼	56⅞	57⅝
99⅜	94⅜	5 Eng P S pf	100	99⅜	99	99⅜	99⅛
44	39¾	2½ Equit Bldg	100	43	43	43	43½
63¾	56⅛	Erie	500	59½	58⅝	58¾	58½
67⅜	61⅜	4 Erie 1pf	100	65½	65½	65½	..
62½	57½	4 Erie 2 pf	100	62	62	62	..
64⅜	62½	3½ Erie & Pitts	80	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	..
43⅝	35	4 Eureka Vac	100	40½	39½	40½	40
30¾	18½	2½ Evans Auto L	300	26¼	256	26	..

—F—

39⅝	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	280	21½	20¼	20⅞
45¾	34½	3	Fairb Morse	300	42	41¾	41⅞
27¼	20	2½	Fashion Pk	500	23½	20⅜	21⅜
76½	22	7	Fed Lept St	100	32⅝	32	32½
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	11½	11½	11½
38⅝	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	38⅝	36⅞	38
82	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	80½	79⅝	79⅝
96½	63	6½	Filene pf	40	96	96	96
33½	26	1.60	Firestone	100	27¼	27¼	27¼
86⅜	76¾	6	Firestone pf	200	82	81⅝	81⅞
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	500	55	54	54
4¼	3	..	Fisk Rubber	200	3¾	3½	3⅝
20	12	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	20	16¼	16	16¼
19⅞	12¾	..	Fisk 1 pf cv	10	15½	15½	15½
44⅞	37	3	Follansbee B	100	43	42⅞	43
74⅝	50½	2	Foster & Wh	200	74	71¾	73
39½	16	4	Fox A	7300	56¼	55¼	55¼
44	38⅛	4	Freport Tx	200	42¼	41¾	42¼

—G—

9¼	5¾	..	Gabriel A	100	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
7⅞	3½	..	Gardner M	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
12	7	..	Gen Am Inv	700	16	15½	15½
97	90	6	Gen A l pf ww	300	97	96⅞	97
108¾	99¾	4	Gen Am Tk	700	107⅞	106	106⅝
60⅜	49¼	4	Gen Asphalt	700	59½	57⅞	59¼
125	105	8	Gen Bak pf	50	111	110	110
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	500	36¾	35½	36
34½	26	2	Gen Cable	200	33⅝	32	32
108½	104½	7	Gen Cable pf	100	108½	108½	108½
113¾	113	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	113¾	113¾	113¾
76½	64½	1½	Gen G&E A	500	69¾	68½	69¾
109	107	7	Gen G&E 7%	80	108	107	108
85¼	72⅛	4	Gen Mills	100	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
94	90⅛	6	Gen Mills pf	100	92	92	92
44⅜	41⅛	..	Gen I Ed Elec	100	41⅞	41½	41⅞
125	117¾	7	Gen Mot pf	200	124⅞	124¼	124¼
49⅝	32⅝	6a	Gen Pub Srv	300	45	44⅝	44⅞
97	86½	5	*Gen Ry Sig	500	94⅜	93	93¾
110	100½	6	*Gen Ry S pf	60	110	110	110
81⅞	67	4	Gen Refrac	3000	81⅞	80	81
48½	39¾	..	Gen Theater E	2000	44½	43	44¼
106⅛	87¼	5	Gillette	1900	92⅜	89¾	90½
17¾	11	..	Gimbel Br	1500	17¾	15⅝	17¾
74¾	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾
36⅞	31	2½	Glidden	300	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
19	13	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	15¼	15	15
46⅞	37¾	2½	Gold Dust	6000	45½	44¼	44⅜
107¼	100	6	Gold Dust pf	100	106	106	106
51¾	40¼	4	Goodrich	300	48⅞	48	48¼
89⅝	62	5	Goodyear	500	89⅜	86½	89½
100⅞	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	100	100	100
28⅞	21½	2½	Gotham Hos	700	28⅛	27½	28
36⅞	31	2	Graham-P	400	10	9⅝	10
59¾	51	8	Granby	100	57½	57½	57¾
49	32¼	..	Grand Silver	1500	49	48⅛	48¾
20⅝	17⅜	..	Grand Union	100	19⅛	19	19⅛
41	37	3	Granite Bldg	100	41	41	41
41	37	4	Granite City	100	40¾	40¾	40¾
43	32⅜	1	Grant (WT)	100	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
100¾	95	5	Grt Nor pf	400	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞
99¼	90¼	5	Grt Nor pf ct	300	95½	93	95½
23½	19⅞	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	300	23¾	22¾	22¾
34½	28	2.80	Grt W Sug	200	33¼	32¾	33¼
118½	114½	7	Grt W Sug pf	170	118½	117½	118½
22½	12½	..	Grigsby Gru	3500	17½	15¼	16⅜
2	1½	..	Guan Sug	500	2	1	1
27	27	..	Guan Sug pf	20	27	27	27
46½	38½	..	Gulf Mobile	300	42⅞	42	42⅞
98¼	94	6	Gulf Mo pf	400	98¼	97	98¼
80	51⅞	4	Gulf Steel	100	72¾	72¾	72¾

—H—

18¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	3200	18¼	17¾	17⅞
81⅜	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	400	78	78¼	79
104	99	6	Hamilto W pf	30	103½	103	103
90¼	85	..	Hanna pf n	10	90	89⅞	90
23	20½	2	Hartman A	200	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
20	13¼	.60	Hartman B	100	17⅞	17½	17½
9½	6¼	8a	Hayes Body	400	7¾	7¼	7½
103¾	70	5	Hershey Ch	2200	103¾	98	101⅛
103	83½	5	Hershey pf	700	103	99½	100¾
25¼	15	4	Hoe & Co	400	23	22¾	23
37	26¼	2½	Holland F	300	37	37	37
29	19	2	Houdaille B	1500	26⅛	25½	26
81½	52¼	..	Houston Oil	600	80⅜	76	79½
41⅞	35¾	4	Howe Sound	400	38⅞	38¼	38¼
79½	77	5	Hud Man pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾
62⅞	53⅜	5	Hudson Mot	700	57¼	55¾	57
24¾	20¼	2½	Hupp Motors	200	21⅜	20¾	21¼

—I—

24	20¼	2	Ind Oil & G	500	24	23	23¾
17	5	..	Indian Mot	600	11	10½	10⅝
23¾	17¾	..	Indian Refin	200	20⅜	19⅜	20⅛
22⅜	16	..	Indian Re ct	200	19	18½	19
124	90	5a	Ind Rayon	200	100½	100	100
89	70⅜	3½	Inland Steel	400	89	85	89
30⅞	26¼	4	INSpiration	400	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
17¾	14¾	.60	Insuran Sh	300	17⅜	16⅝	17¼
34	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	300	30⅛	29¼	29⅞
6¾	4¼	..	Intercon Rub	200	6	6	6½
34	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	200	30⅛	29¼	29⅞
6½	4¼	..	Interboro Rub	200	6	6	6¼
7⅜	4½	..	Int Agri	1300	6¼	5¾	6¼
58	54½	7	Int Agri ppf	1000	55¾	55½	55¾
192	152½	6	Int Business	400	192	185¾	190½
67¼	55¾	4	Int Cement	1100	66	63½	63¾
87⅝	75	3	Int Combust	100	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
60¾	30	..	Int Comb pf	300	60	54	60
96⅜	78⅜	2½	Int Harv	500	96½	94¼	95
143⅞	140½	7	Int Hdrv pf	400	143¾	143¼	143⅜
115⅜	111⅜	2b	Int Hdrv 7%	100	113¾	113¾	113¾
81	65½	4	Int Match pf	400	76¾	75½	76¾
30⅝	25	..	Int M Mar	100	26¾	26¾	26¾
42⅜	31⅜	..	Int Nickel	17400	41⅜	40¼	40⅜
20¾	16	2.40	Int P&P A	100	20	19¾	20
19⅞	15¼	..	Int P&P B	100	16½	16½	16½
15¾	12⅛	..	Int P&P C	100	14	13¾	13¾
53	46¼	3	Int Print Ink	300	52	51½	51½
96	93½	6	Int Pr'nt I pf	20	96	95	96
84¾	69	..	Int Salt	110	84½	81⅞	84½
119	102½	6	Int Silver	100	103½	103½	103½
112¼	105	7	Int Silver pf	10	110½	109¾	109¾
75⅜	62⅜	2	Int Tel & T	11600	69¼	67⅜	69¼
28⅝	24	1	Interlake S	200	27	26½	26½
40	30	2	Inter Dep Stt	500	33¾	31	33
76¾	72¼	7	Inter D St pf	10	82½	82	82½
29	19	2	Inv Equ	300	25¼	24⅞	25⅛

—J—

59	43	3*	Jewel Tea	200	56½	55½	56½
148⅜	117	3	Jonas Man	4200	145¼	141¼	143
134½	115⅛	..	Joliet&Chi	10	134½	134½	134½
121½	118½	7	Jones&Lgl pf	20	121½	121½	121½
4½	2	..	Jordan Mot	400	3½	3⅜	3½

—K—

69	67⅛	4	Kan C So pf	300	68½	68½	68½
41½	34	5	Kayser	400	37⅞	36⅜	37⅛
35	21	..	Keith Albee	200	35	35	35
118	85	7	Keith Alb pf	200	118	111¾	118
53¾	33¼	..	Kelly Spring	100	43¾	41½	41½
42	20⅛	..	Kelly Spr 8%	40	27	26¼	27
31¾	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	400	28⅞	28¼	28⅞
16⅞	7½	..	Kelvinator	2200	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜
62¾	55	5	Kennecott	200	56⅝	58⅜	59
52½	49	2½a	Kimberly	100	50	50	50
4¾	1¾	..	Kolster Radio	300	3	2¾	2⅞
49¼	40⅜	1.40	Kraft Cheese	400	48¾	47¾	48
36⅜	30⅝	1.60	*Kresge	700	32½	31½	31¾
9	86	..	Kreske DS	100	9	9	9
70	61¼	1	Kress Co	400	64	63⅞	64
33	23¾	1.30	Kreuger Toll	700	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
48⅛	37	1	Kroger	400	41½	41	41

—L—

25⅛	21¼	..	Lago Oil	400	25¼	25	25
9	6¼	..	Lee Rubber	200	7¼	7½	7½
41⅜	34	2½	Leh P Cem	400	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
108	105	7	Leh PC pf	20	108	107⅞	108
15	12	..	Leh V Coal	300	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	31¼	3	Leh V Coal pf	100	33	33	33
77¼	70¼	3½	Leh Val RR	200	74⅝	74	74½
27¾	19¾	1	Libbey Ow	400	25½	24⅞	24⅞
49⅛	35⅞	..	Lima Loco	300	43¾	43	43½
73	52¾	4	Liquid	300	72⅜	70½	71
83¾	42¼	3*	Loew's Inc	9700	83¾	80¼	82⅛
105	87¾	6½	Loews pf ww	400	103	104	105
88⅛	85½	..	Loews pf xw	200	88⅛	88	88⅛
63	32	..	Loft Inc	200	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
14⅞	11⅜	..	Lone Star Gas	200	13⅝	13	13⅜
66⅞	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	400	66¾	64½	66
46½	38¼	1¾	Lou G&E A	200	44¼	43⅜	44
138	128	7	Louis & K	400	132	131¼	131½
9½	8	..	Louisv Gal Ref	500	8¾	8¾	8¾
54¾	32⅝	2	Ludlum Stl	500	42¾	41⅞	42⅛

—M—

45⅞	40⅜	2½	McCall	100	44	44	44
74⅞	61	4*	McKeesport	200	72½	71¾	72½
85⅜	70	6	Mack Trucks	200	84	83	84
159¼	137½	3*	Macy	300	151¾	147	150
14⅜	12	1½	Madison Sq	100	11¾	11¾	11¾
52⅜	45	5	Magma Cop	400	49⅞	49	49
10½	8	..	Mallinson	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛
87	5	..	Manati Sug	60	5¼	5¼	5¼
51	23	..	Manati pf	10	26	26	27½
36	25⅝	..	Man El Sup	2200	34⅞	34⅛	34½
65	51¼	7	Man Ely gtd	10	62½	62½	62½
39	30¼	2½	Man Ely mg	200	34½	34½	34½
24⅝	20⅜	..	Man Shirt	100	22½	22½	22½
25½	17	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾
36½	20⅜	2	Marmon	1000	29⅜	28½	28½
5	3	..	Mart-Parr	100	5	4¾	4¾
46½	37½	2	Math Alkali	300	46½	45¾	45½
61⅜	49	2a	May Dept S	1000	57⅞	57	57
20⅜	16⅛	1½	Maytag	100	19½	19	19½
35¼	25¼	3	Maytag ww	100	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
83½	76	6	Maytag 1 pf	100	82	82	82
38½	26¼	2	Melville Sh	100	38½	38½	38½
29⅝	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	1000	29⅝	25¾	29
94⅞	60⅛	3	Miami Copper	100	30	30	30¼
74¾	53	2½	Mich Steel	1000	73¾	70½	72⅛
28	23	2	Mid Cont	1000	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
2	1⅞	..	Mid States ct	100	2	1⅞	1⅞
53	37	8	Midland	100	47	47	47½
110	90	8§	Midland pf	100	105	105	105
227⅜	121⅛	..	Min Moline	1000	205⅝	193¾	203⅜
58½	46⅞	..	Mo K&T	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
106⅞	103	7	Mo K&T pf	1100	106⅝	104¾	105
98½	87	..	Mo Pac	100	98	96	98
145½	134	5	Mo Pac pf	1000	145	144	144
40	30	3	*Mohawk	600	32¾	31	32¼
60	49	1¼	*Monsanto Ch	110	54½	54	54½
49⅞	38⅝	3	Mont Ward	2000	46½	45⅞	46
12½	3¾	..	Moon Mot	1000	11	10⅜	11
72	58¼	3.60	Morrel & S	1000	69	66⅜	69
2	1¾	.40	Mother Lode	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25¾	12⅞	..	Mullins Body	1100	18	17⅞	18
53	46	3	Munsing	100	50	50	50
24¼	18	3§	Murray Body	200	20¾	19½	20⅜
44¼	35⅝	2	Myers Bros	100	44¼	41¾	44¼

—N—

131⅞	128½	7	Nash & Chat	30	129	129	129
58½	45⅝	½	Nash Mot	1200	48⅝	46⅞	48
2¼	2	..	Nunnally	100	2¼	2¼	2¼
26¼	18⅝	1½	*Nat Acme	100	24⅜	24	24⅜
20½	11	..	Nat Air Tr	100	18¾	18½	18¾
157⅜	95⅛	1*	Nat Bellas H	100	124¼	124¼	124¼
221¾	177	6	Nat Bisc	1000	220¾	218½	220
89½	71	..	Nat Bis N	200	89½	87½	88
83½	72¾	3*	Nat Cash R	500	79½	75⅞	78½
52	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	1000	51¼	50⅝	51⅛
24½	20	..	NatDept Sto	100	21½	21½	21½
39½	29	..	Nat Distil	1000	37½	36⅛	37½
189½	137	5	Nat Lead	1000	184¾	184⅜	184⅜
44⅜	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	3000	43	42¼	42⅜
122	102	5*	Nat Supply	100	110	110	110
115	114	7	Nat Sup pf	40	115	115	115
94¼	70½	5	Nat Surety	100	94¼	93	93½
41⅞	35⅛	2	Nat Tea	1000	36⅞	36¾	36¾
50	43	1.60	Nelsner Bros	200	44½	43½	44½
32⅜	27⅛	3	Nev Cons	500	29⅜	29	29⅛
69¼	51	3	Newport Co	100	62	61⅞	62

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Mar.10	Mar. 8
57⅜	40	3 Newton Steel	1400	53	53	53	..
192¾	167	8 NY Central	1000	184⅞	183½	183½	184½
190¾	108¾	6 NY C&StL pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
320	180	5 NYHarlem	100	294	290	292½	293
124¾	108⅝	6 NY NH&H	1003	122½	121¾	121¾	121¾
130	122	7 NY NH&H pf	100	127½	127½	127½	..
4⅛	1¾	.. NY Ry pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
102½	100	6 NY Stm 6%	40	102½	102	102½	.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aero Underwrit	22	22	22
1 Agfa Ansco	20	20	20
1 Ainsworth Mfg	25½	25½	25½
1 All Amer Gen Corp	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Allegheny Gas	8⅛	8	8⅛
1 Allied Aviation	1½	1½	1½
1 Allied Mot Ind	16	16	16
3 Alum Co Am pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am Brit & Cont	7½	7½	7½
20 Am Chain	57¼	56¾	57¼
16 Am Cities P&LB	26½	25⅞	26
2 Am Com Pow A	26¼	26	26
6 Am Cont Oilfields	⅛	⅛	⅛
32 Am Cyan B	28⅜	27½	28
2 Am Equities	16⅞	16¾	16¾
4 Am&Fgn Pow war	67⅜	66⅜	66⅜
16 Am Gas & El	135½	135	135
2 Am Invest B	12	12	12
2 Am Maracaibo	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
106 Am Super-Powe	30¾	30⅛	30½
8 Am Super-P 1st pf	100	99¾	100
2 Am Transformer	19½	19⅜	19½
4 Anchor Post Fence	12¾	12½	12½
23 Arctur Rad Tube	23	23	23
2 Arizona Com	1½	1⅜	1⅜
5 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
15 Arkansas Nat Gas	15⅛	15	15
36 Arkan Nat Gas A	14	14⅛	14⅛
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
12 Asso Gas & El A	45	45	45
2 Atlas Stores	29¼	29⅛	29¼
5 Autom Mus A	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
1 Autom Vot Mach	5¾	5	5¾
3 Autom V M cv pr pf	13	13	13

B

†50 Babcock & Wilcox	130¼	130¼	130¼
1 Bahia Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Balt Tube	10	10	10
1 Bell Tel Penn pf	116	116	116
2 Blaw Knox	34	33¾	34
36 Blue Ridge	15¼	14¾	14¾
BR18 Blue Ridge cvt pf	43	43	43
†30 Bowman Bilt H 1 pf	35	33¼	35
4 Brazil Tr & Lt	39⅞	39¾	39¾
1 Bridgeport Mach	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Burma Ltd (.31g)	3	3	3
3 Butler Bros (.30)	11	10¾	10¾

C

9 Cable & Wire A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7 Cable & Wire B	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Cable & Wi pf (.27½)	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
8 Can Marc Wireless	5⅞	5½	5½
7 Can Pac Ry new	523⅛	521⅛	521⅛
4 Cent Pub Ser A (13¼r)	39½	39½	39½
2 Cent Pub Ser Del new	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
9 Cen States Elec (.40A)	34	33½	33⅞
2 Centrifugal Pipe (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 Ches & Ohio new	58½	58	58
182 Cities Service (.30a)	39	38¾	38¾
1 Clev El Il (1.60)	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Cleve Tractor (1.60)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Club Alum Uten	4	4	4
2 Colgate Palm (2½)	62	62	62
2 Colombian Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Colon Oil	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 Columbia Picture	30¾	30¾	30¾
36 Com & So war	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
7 Cons Aircraft	24	23	24
12 Cons G&E Balt rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 ConsGas&EBalt	113	112⅞	113
11 Cons Instrument	4½	4¼	4¼
3 Cons Laundries	15	14⅝	15
61 Cord Corp	15¼	15	15
1 Courtaulds Ltd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
6 Creole Pet	6⅛	6	6
2 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
61 Crocker&Wheeler	32½	30½	31
2 Curtiss Wright war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

D

1 Dayton Airplane	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Deere & Co	625	615	625
7 Deere&Co new	125¾	124	125½
1 Detroit Aircraft	5½	5½	5½
1 Dixie Gas Util	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Doehler Die-Cast	18½	18½	18½
1 Dolores Esper	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Douglas Aircraft	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
1 Dresser Mfg A	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
1 Driver Harris	60	60	60
6 Dubilier Condenser	9½	9¼	9¼
1 Durant Mot	5	5	5

E

2 Eastern Gas&Fuel	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
37 Eisler Elec rts	¾	⅝	¾
86 Eisler Elec	22¾	21	22¾
78 El Bond & Share	101¼	100½	100⅝
1 El Pow Assoc	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
7 El Pow Assoc A	31⅝	31	31
10 El P&L opt war	44	44⅜	45
1 El P & L 2nd pf	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Electric Share	29⅞	29¼	29¼
1 Empire Fire Ins	14	14	14
1 Empire Pow	55	55	55
1 Empiov Reinsur	25⅛	25¼	25¼
1 Emp Pub Ser A	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Europe El A	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Europe El opt w	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Evans Wallo Lead	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

F

10 Falcon Lead Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Federal Screw	34	34	34
5 Fiat rcts	19	19	19
13 Fisher Bod A	26½	26½	26½
2 Fokker Aircraft	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1 Foltis Fischer	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†25 Ford Mot Can B	49¼	49¼	49¼
28 Ford Mot Ltd	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Fourth Natl Inv	46½	46¼	46¼
1 Fox Theater A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

G

8 Gen Bak	3	2⅞	3
6 Gen Bak pf	44	41¼	43
2 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Gen Empire	23½	23½	23½
6 Gen Gas & El A	14	13¾	14
1 Gen Petroleum new	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Gen Print Ink	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
6 Gen Realty & Util	14¼	14	14
1 Gilbert Co	15½	15½	15½
2 Gleaner Comb Harv	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
8 Glen Alden Coal	105	103⅞	103½
2 Glob Underwriters	14½	14½	14½
5 Gold Coin	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Gold Seal Elec	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Golden Center Min	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
26 Goldfield Cons	½	½	½
71 Goldman Sach (6%F)	46⅜	44¼	45⅜
2 Graymur	41	41	41
†110 Gt Atl & Pac inv	239½	238	238
1 Ground Gripper (1)	24	24	24

H

1 Heyden Chem	20	20	20
2 Helena Rubenstein	5⅛	5	5
2 Hudson Bay M&S	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
1 Humble Oil & Ref (2)	91	91	91
1 Hydro El Serv (2)	46	46	46

I

2 Imp Oil Can new (½)	24	23⅞	23⅞
10 Ind Ter Illum	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Ind Pipe Line (2¼G)	39½	39½	39½
2 Indust Fin ctf (10%F)	22½	22	22
15 Insull Util (6%F)	68¾	67⅞	68⅝
†50 Insull Util 2d pf (6)	95½	95½	95½
1 Interboro Rapid (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Intercon Petrol	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Inter Super Pow	39¼	38⅞	39¼
5 Inter Util A (3½)	41¾	40¾	40¾
7 Inter Util B	14⅜	13¾	14
1 Inter Util war	3½	3½	3½
1 Interstate Equit	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4 Interstate Hosiery	9⅞	9	9⅞
2 Irving Air Chute	17	17	17
2 Ital Superpower A	14½	14½	14½
1 Ital Super deb rt	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

J

1 Johnson Motbr	42	42	42

K

5 Kirkland Gold	1	1	1
2 Klein Hy pt pf	19¾	19½	19¾
5 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1

L

2 Lake Superior	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Lane Bryant	21¾	21¾	21¾
28 Lehman Corp	92	90⅝	91¾
1 Leland Elec	32	32	32
2 Lerner Stores	49	49	49
3 Lowe's war	16⅜	15¼	16¼
3 Loew's deb rts	48	46	47⅜
4 Louisiana L & E	3¼	3¼	3¼

M

3 Marine Midland	42½	42⅛	42¼
1 Marion Stm Shov	15½	15½	15½
2 Marland of Mexico	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Marshall Fields	48⅜	47	47
123 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
1 Mead Johnson	61	61	61
7 Memphis Nat Gas	17½	17⅜	17⅜
1 Metal & Min	11	11	11
106 Am Super-Powe	30¾	30⅛	30½
8 Am Super-P 1st pf	100	99¾	100
2 Am Transformer	19½	19⅜	19½
4 Anchor Post Fence	12¾	12½	12½
23 Arctur Rad Tube	23	23	23
2 Arizona Com	1½	1⅜	1⅜
5 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
15 Arkansas Nat Gas	15⅛	15	15
36 Arkan Nat Gas A	14	14⅛	14⅛
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
12 Asso Gas & El A	45	45	45
2 Atlas Stores	29¼	29⅛	29¼
5 Autom Mus A	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
1 Autom Vot Mach	5¾	5	5¾
3 Autom V M cv pr pf	13	13	13

N

1 Natl Amer Co	9	8¾	8¾
12 Natl Aviation	17⅝	16¾	17⅝
3 Natl Family Stores	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
2 Natl Fuel & Gas	30½	30⅛	30½
4 Natl Investors	26½	26¼	26¼
1 Natl Leather	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Natl Steel xw	63½	63½	63½
1 Neet Inc A	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Nelson Corp (H)	30¾	30¾	30⅜
2 Nevada Cal Elec	78½	78¼	78½
1 Newberry (JJ) Co	40	40	40
20 †New Eng Pow pf	89¼	89	89
2 New Eng T & T rts	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 New Jersey Zinc	85½	85¼	85¼
5 New Mex & Ar Ld	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Newport Co	31	31	31
20 Newport rts	¼	¼	¼
1 New York Auction	7½	7½	7½
4 New York Invest	26	25⅞	26
2 NY R & B Aires	10¾	10½	10½
6 Niag Hud Pow	15½	15⅜	15⅜
10 Niag H P A war	4¾	4½	4⅝
2 Niles Bem Pd 2.25G	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
9 North Am Avia	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1 North Am Cem	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 North States P A	174¼	174¼	174¼
1 North States P pf	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Novadel Agene	28½	27½	28½

O

4 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	⅞
1 Outboard Mot B	7	7	7
2 Otis Elev new	79⅜	79	79

P

2 Pac Coast Bis pf	62½	61¾	62½
1 Pac Coast Bisc	30	30	30
19 Pac Pub Ser 5.46	4½	4	4
28 Pandem Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Paramount Cab	9¼	9	9
18 Pennroad Corp	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
1 Peoples Lt Pw A	35½	35½	35½
†20 Pepperell Mfg	100	100	100
8 Perryman El	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
17 Petroleum Corp	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
9 Pilot Radio A	13⅛	13	13⅛
1 Pitney Bowes	13	13	13
1 Pitts Lake Er Ry	118	117¾	118
1 Polymet Mfg	13½	13½	13½
1 Pratt & Lambert	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 Premier Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Prince & Whitely	10	9¾	10
5 Prince & White pf	38¾	38½	38¾
11 Prudential Invest	17½	17⅜	17⅜
10 Pub Util Hold	21¼	21	21½

R

7 Radio Products	26⅜	26	26
2 Rainbow L Prod B	4½	4½	4½
5 Reliance Manage	19½	18⅝	19
1 Repub Steel	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1 Repub Steel pf	94½	94½	94½
2 Rike & Kumler	28⅞	28½	28½
1 Ryan Cons	4¼	4¼	4¼

S

5 St Regis Paper	23½	23⅛	23⅛
2 Salt Creek Prod	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Schiff & Co	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 Seeman Bros	42	41½	41½
4 Selected Indust	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
2 Sel Ind allot ctf	74	74	74
6 Shattuck Denn	9⅜	9¼	9¼
8 Shenandoah	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
2 Shenandoah pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
3 Sierra Pac Elec	76	76	76
2 Silica Gel ctf	27¼	27	27
†20 Smith A O	179½	178½	179½
1 So Col Ed C pf	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1 South Penn Oil	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Southland Royalty	9½	9½	9½
4 Southw P & Lt pf	112	112	112
3 Span ⅝ Gen rcts	1⅝	1½	1½
10 Stand Oil Indiana	51¾	51¼	51½
1 Stand Oil Kan	28	28	28
2 Stand Oil Ky	35	34⅞	35
†50 Stand Pow & Lt pf	103	103	103
1 Stein & Co	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 Stein Cosmetics	17⅜	16⅛	16⅜
2 Sterchi Bros	15	15	15
2 Stromberg Carlson	27	26¾	26¾
10 Stutz Mot Car Am	25⅜	21½	25⅜
2 Sun Invest	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞
1 Sun Invest pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
12 Sunray Oil	6	5¾	5¾
1 Superheater	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Swift & Co new	32½	32½	32½
1 Swift Int	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Syrac Wash Mch B	8½	8½	8½

T

1 Taggart Corp	21	21	21
1 Tampa El	70	70	70
5 Technicolor Inc	85	84⅛	84⅛
1 Texon Oil & Land	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Thermoid Co	23½	23	23
4 Third Nat Invest	41⅞	41½	41½
1 Tishman Realty	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
12 Transamer Corp	46⅛	45⅝	46
1 Transcont Air Tr	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Trans Lux D Pic A	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
11 Tri Cont Corp	16¼	16	16
1 Tri Cont Corp pf	87½	87½	87½
4 Tri Utilities	50½	50¼	50½
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	28	28	28
3 Tung-Sol Lamp pf	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞

U

1 Ungerleider Fin	32½	32½	32½
4 United Dry Dock	7¾	7⅛	7¾
20 Uni Founders Corp	43⅝	43⅝	43½
5 Unit El Serv rt	5-16	5-16	5-16
106 United Gas	35	33½	33⅝
35 Un Lt & Pow A	40½	39¾	39¾
2 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4 Un Lt&Pow B	95	90	95
1 Un Ret Chem pf	8	8	8
5 US & I Sec Prd paid	77	77	77
15 U S Dairy Prod B	21	20	20
5 U S Elec Pow	19½	19	19½
1 U S Foil B	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 U S Lines pf	17	17	17
2 U S Radiator	47	47	47
2 U S Radiator ctf	47	47	47
1 U S Shares Fin	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Unity Gold Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Univ Pictures	16	16	16
2 Utah Apex Mining	2½	2½	2½
3 Utility Equities	16½	16⅛	16½
*17 Util Pow & Lt	23⅞	23½	23⅝
*1 Util P & Lt B ctf	55	55	55
9 Utility & Indus	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞
1 Utility & Ind pf (1¼)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜

V

4 Vacuum Oil (4)	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛
1 Van Camp Packing	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Vick Fiance	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

W

6 Watson (J W) Co	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2 Wenden Cop 1Mn	½	½	½
1 West Air Exp (.60)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 West Tab & Sta VTO	33½	33½	33½
1 Worth Inc A	2¼	2¼	2¼

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

5 Alum Co 5s '52	102	102	102
31 Am & F P 5s 2030 wi	90	90	90
5 Am Comwlth P 6s '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
21 Am G & E 5s '28	95	95	95
2 Am P & L 6s 2016	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Am Roll M 5s '48	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Am Seat 6s '36	75	75	75
33 Appalach P 5s '56	97¼	97	97
11 Ark P & Lt 5s '56	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
14 Asso G & E 5½s '77	101¼	100½	101¼
35 Asso G & E 5s '68	83⅞	82	82
5 Asso Sim H 6½s '33	86	86	86
19 Atso T Tls 5½s C '44	102	101½	101½
679 G & O 4½s '60	100¼	99¾	99¾
4 Bates Val 6s '42 ww	105	105	105
6 Cent St El 5½s '54	827⅞	827⅞	827⅞
5 C StP&L 5½s '53 new	90	90	90
84C RI&P RR 4½s '60 wi	99½	99⅜	99⅜
6 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	74⅛	74	74
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	83¼	83¼	83¼
18 Cities Ser Pow 5½s	87	87	87
5 Consum Pow 4½s '58	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
6 Cont Gas&El 5sA'58	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
3 Cudahy P 5½s'37	96½	96	96
1 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	100¾	100¾	100¾
El Paso N G 6½ '43 ww	103	103	103
5 El Paso N G 6½ '38	107	107	107
5 Emp O & R 5½s '42	84⅝	84½	84½
4 Fisk Rub 5½ '31	55	55	55
9 Fla Pw & L 5s '54	88	88	88
3 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	96	96	96
5 Gen Ldry 6½s '37 ww	50	50	50
10 Gen Ray 6s A '48	73	73	73
5 Gen Th Eq 6s '44	128	128	128
3 Gen WW&E 6s B44	95	95	95
8 Georgia Pow 5s 67	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 47	101½	101½	101½
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Houst G G 6½s 43ww	85	84½	85
18 Houst G & 6s A 43	84½	84	84
5 Hygrade Food 6s A 49	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Indpls P&L 5s A 57	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Inland Util 6s 34	98½	98½	98½
194 Insull Ut Inv 6s B 40	101½	107⅛	108
6 Inter Pow Sec 7s E 57	97⅞	97⅞	97½
3 Inter Sec Am 5s 47	83½	83⅛	83¼
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
11 Invest Co 5s A '47 ww	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Ia-Neb Lt & P 5s '57	92	91½	92
3 Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	82	82	82
5 Kopp GG&C 5½s '50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Laclede Gas 5½s '35	100	100	100
6 Manitoba P 5½s A '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Mem Nat G 6s '43	100	100	100
5 Metro Ed 4½s D '68	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
50 Miss R Fuel 6s '44 ww	119½	118¼	118¼
29 Miss R F 6s '44 xw	94	93¾	93¾
11 Morris&Co 7½s '30	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Narragansett 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
85 Nat Pub Ser 5s '78	80¼	80	80⅛
12 NY P&Lt 4½s '67	93	93	93
28 No Am Ed 5s C '69	95½	95	95½
3 Nor Ind PS 5s C '66	100¾	100¾	100⅝
2 No West Pw 6s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Peop L&P 5s'79 ww	817⅜	817⅜	817⅜
10 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	101	101	101
3 Reliance Brk5 6s'44	75	75	75
10 Reliance Mang 5sA'54	85½	85	85½
22 Roch C Pow 5s '53	79⅞	78½	79⅝
2 Sh W&P 4½s A '67	92	92	92
13 Sh W&P 4½s B '68	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
1 Snider P 6s '32	71	71	71
6 SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	105¼	105	105
86 Southern N G 6s '44	101	99	100⅛
7 Sowest G&E 5sA'57	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜
2 Staley Mfg 6s'42	98	98	98
2 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	98½	98½	98½
5 Swift Co 5s'32	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Thermoid Co 6s'34	92	92	92
14 Tri Util 5s'79	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞
1 Union Elec 5sB'62 n	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 US Rub 6½ '32	97	97	97
10 Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	85⅜	85	85
36 Wstern Br 6s '39	109⅞	109¼	109⅞
1 Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
36 Westn P 5½A'57	117¾	116¾	117¼
6 West Tex U 5sA'57	90¾	90¾	90¾
32 Westn U 5s'60wi	101⅞	101¾	101⅞

FOREIG BONDS

2 Baden Con Mun 7s'51	94¼	94¼	94¼
12 Buen Aires Pv 7½s'47	100¼	99½	100¼
22 Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	87	86⅞	87
1 Cuban Tel 7½sA'41	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Danzig Port 6½s'52	82	81⅞	81⅞
21 Elec Pow Ger 6½s'53	91	91	91
2 Ercole M El 6½sA'53ww	80	80	80
5 Europ Elec 6½s 65	100	100	100
1 Fin Ind Bk 7s 44	99½	99½	99½
8 Gelsenkirchen 6s 34	94	94	94
22 Ger Cons Mun 7s 47	94	93¾	94
1 Hanover City 7s 39	96	96	96
1 Hung Ital Bk 7½s 63	87½	87½	87½
10 It Sup Power 6s A63	76⅞	76¾	76¾
1 Prussia FS 6½s 51	93½	93½	93½
8 Prussia FS 6s 52	87⅞	87¼	87⅞
5 Ruhr Gas 6½s A 53	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Rumania Inst 7s 59	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
7 Santiago Chile 7s 49	87⅝	87½	87⅝
12 Unit El Sv 7s 56 xw	92	90½	92

† Actual sales. * Ex-dividend. aPlus extra in stock. e Payable in stock. g Partly extra. r Cash or stock.

STEEL'S UNFILLED TONNAGE INCREASES

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on Feb. 28 amounted to 4,479,748 tons, an increase of 11,038 tons during the month.

This increase is somewhat less than that of January, when the gain was 51,517 tons. The February report reflects a slight lag in incoming business after the brisk upturn in late January. The gain for February is also less than it was in February of last year, when an increase of 34,854 tons was reported.

The present unfilled tonnage, however, totaling 4,479,748, is far ahead of the figure of 4,144,310 reported for Feb. 28, 1929, and slightly in advance of the peak for 1929 of 4,427,763, reported for April 30.

ALBERT FRANK & CO.

August Hirschbaum, associated with Albert Frank & Co. for the last 11 years, and for the last two as manager of the firm's Boston office, has been elected a vice-president of the company. Mr. Hirschbaum will continue in charge of the Boston office.

MONONGAHELA WEST PENN

Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $1,113,726 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with $1,273,748 in 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98	97
Albany PWP 6s	90	90
Alleghany 5s '44	102	100⅞
Alleghany 5s '49	101¼	100⅝
Alleghany 5s WI	97⅞	97½
Alleghany Val 4s	94	94
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99	99
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103½	103¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98½	97¼
Am Nat Gas 5½s '42	75¼	75
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103¾
Am T&T 4s '36	95¾	95¾
Am T & T 4s '29	102½	102⅜
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	105	105
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	160¾	158½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Am T & T col 6½s	102½	102¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106¼	105⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Am WW&Elec dbe 6s '75	106	105¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82½	82¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	136	135½

WHEAT POOL BAR TO GLUT ON MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

elevator, but sold in an orderly manner in whatever section of the world was offering the best price.

Prices for 1928-29

Here is the order of the marketing:

1928	Bushels
September	29,955,000
October	24,962,000
November	22,441,000
December	22,488,000
1929	
January	18,291,000
February	15,682,000
March	15,546,000
April	13,454,000
May	4,510,000
June	20,103,000
July	13,561,000
August	3,751,000
Carried over	43,358,585

Where was all this wheat sold? Under the old system the line elevators would buy up the wheat. It would pass through the Winnipeg grain exchange to Fort William, then via Buffalo or other lake ports to seaboard and thence to the world's markets. At every turn of the wheels, every revolution of the ship's screw, it would be jockeyed and bartered by speculators and traders and its destination diverted half a dozen times. At each move somebody took a profit, and market manipulation entered into the jamboree continuously.

No Speculative Marketing

Now take the grain marketed through the pool. The farmer, through the pool, owns that grain until it is actually sold to the consumer or exporter. He has a super-salesman, a young genius of 31, George McIvor, who heads his sales force. There is no speculative element in the marketing. The wheat is sold whenever and wherever a fair price is offered. The figures already adduced indicate there is no hold-up, no attempt to stage a corner, but day to day business on a business basis.

Consider where this grain went to. Apart from supplying domestic demands in Canada, the pool sold to the following countries:

	Bushels
United Kingdom	34,664,851
Japan	11,090,000
Belgium	10,662,000
Holland	10,441,000
Italy	8,775,000
Germany	7,885,000
China	6,682,000
Denmark	1,506,000

There were shipments of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels to Ireland, Spain, Greece, Sweden, Siberia, Norway and Denmark.

Getting His Grain Ticket

When the farmer delivers his wheat to the elevator he gets a grain ticket for his initial payment. This ticket can be cashed at the bank or used to pay debts with or turned into the general store as cash. The financing of this huge flow of wheat is a romance in itself, but would take too much space to explain here.

This initial payment for the 1928 crop was 85 cents. As the crop moved to market and was paid for, second and third installments were paid over, making a total of $1.18½. The carryover, which at present amounts to about 40,000,000 bushels, prevents the final payment being made. When that is sold, the farmer will get his last check. The payments quoted are on a basis of the price of No. 1 northern wheat at Port William. For the 1927-8 crop the total payments were $1.4[illegible]; in 1926-27, $1.42; 1925-6, $1.45. The initial payment on the 1929 crop was [illegible].

Members of the pool are obliged by contract to deliver all their grain to the pool. Last year this meant 51.3 per cent of the total western crop. Entry into the pool is voluntary, the contracts running for five years. It is a temptation for a pool member to sell at the market instead of to the pool when the price is high. If enough bolters did this the whole objective of the pool would be defeated. So the pool holds its members to their contracts.

The Listener Speaks

ONE of the best examples of the power of first-hand truth, heard via the radio, to dispel second-hand rumors and reports distorted in order to provide more exciting newspaper headlines or to serve the ends of powerful interests, was given on Sunday afternoon when Ramsay MacDonald spoke on the progress of the naval conference. Speaking at Chequers, the historical country estate presented for the use of Prime Ministers in their moments of relaxation, Mr. MacDonald was introduced by the special Columbia System correspondent, Frederic William Wile, who gave a graphic description of the place and its associations.

The address was transmitted by the British Broadcasting Company on short waves and picked up for rebroadcast by the Columbia short wave stations in Philadelphia and New York. The quality of transmission was excellent. Every shading of the Prime Minister's attractively Scottish tones was clearly heard.

This talk was addressed, as Mr. MacDonald said, to "the Americans of the United States and Canada." In his genial and at times humorous way he insisted that in spite of reports to the contrary all was well with the conference. Difficulties might arise in the future as they had already done, but with all the delegates determined to reach an eventual agreement there was nothing to prevent the overcoming of such difficulties.

It was impossible not to feel the undercurrent of confidence and power which lay behind every word of this friendly talk. There was a very perceptible impression too that Mr. MacDonald was giving an encouraging report of a mission in which he was also representing his transatlantic friends. He seemed to speak more as a citizen of the world than as a British Premier.

The Columbia System had another particularly interesting program at 2 o'clock when the first of eight concerts by the La Presse Symphony Orchestra of Montreal emanated from the studios of CKAC. La Presse, the largest Canadian newspaper, is printed in French, and the announcements were given by Phil Lalonde in that language as well as in English.

The concert was made up of compositions by Mozart, Cesar Franck, Ippolitov-Ivanoff and Hector Berlioz. The orchestra under the direction of Edmond Trudel gave a very finished performance in every respect. Several vocal solos lent variety to a program, which altogether was very satisfying to lovers of the best in music played and sung with a certain restraint and polish.

The whole concert was distributed through the transcontinental Columbia and Canadian broadcasting system. Unfortunately, however, as is often the case, listeners in the middle Atlantic states were deprived of the first half hour of it owing to the fact that the key station WABC and its close associate WCAU of Philadelphia, each with its short wave transmitter as well, were occupied with local advertising programs. Some of such local programs to which these stations are addicted are as good as anything on the air, but it seems a pity that being primarily of local interest they should not be given on some less powerful station, on which so many listeners well beyond trading interests in these two cities do not depend for national chain programs.

D. M.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Berthe Dupee, French diction.
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:50 New England Coke Dinner Music; news.
6:30 NBC, American Home Banquet: Comte de Mirabeau, Leland Stanford and Queen Louise of Prussia.
7:00 Big Brother Club.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Slayton-Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone": Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies: Frank Parker and Carlton Boxill, tenors; Stanley McClelland, baritone; Emil Cote, bass; violin quartet; orchestra direction of Harry Horlick.
9:00 NBC, Address by President Herbert Hoover at the Boy Scout meeting in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Mario Basiola, baritone; string quartet; orchestra direction of Don Voorhees.
10:00 NBC, Whittall Anglo-Persians Orchestra, direction Louis Katzman; Master Weaver.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce organ.
11:45 Joe Humbert and Bennie McLaughlin; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Amphion String Quintet.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Evening Echoes" group.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest period.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Pennen.
7:30 Love Brothers: "Famous Composers: "Gilbert and Sullivan."
8:00 NBC, Roxy and his Gang: Viola Philo, soprano soloist.
8:30 NBC, Ingram Shavers: male trio; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ted Fiorito's Maytag Orchestra; male trio; Retting and Platt, pianists.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg - Carlson Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Ilert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Legal Stampers.
6:00 Ecco News Bearers.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 The Arlington Squires.
7:00 Time, news, weather.
7:10 Howard Fashion Plates.
7:20 Newspaper period.
7:30 The Cicercolers Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig, humorist.
9:00 CBS, Washington, D. C.: Address by President Hoover to the Boy Scouts of America.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois' "An Evening in Paris" sketch.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombard's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, Gold Strand Group; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; CBS, the Columbians.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Will Osborne and his Park Central Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Eileen Whalen, organist.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
5:45 WHDH Toreadors.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio program.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air; sketch, "Juniperro Serra."
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c sample free. F. C GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LIBERAL COMPENSATION
UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY

CAPABLE representatives wanted everywhere to distribute an interesting line of Women's Tailored and Sport Frocks; full or part-time work; very liberal commission and profit-sharing bonuses. Call or write MR. ROSSNER, LESHER, WHITMAN & CO., 881 Broadway, New York.

ONE of oldest direct selling concerns wishes representatives throughout the country to sell and deliver high-grade hosiery and underwear; good commissions can be earned; write for details. BUCKLEY BROTHERS COMPANY, 881 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LICENSED ELECTRICIAN

AGE 38, WITH 20 YEARS' NATIONAL EXPERIENCE CAN HANDLE ANY JOB OR GO ANYWHERE. REFERENCES.

W. H. HENDRICK
111 EDWARDS ST., HARTFORD, CONN.
PHONE 6-2143

WANTED

HUNDREDS have sent us discarded jewelry, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds and antiques; mail yours today; money mailed promptly; goods returned if offer refused. R. UHLER, 207 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meet the Queen of Sheba this Week at the AMERICAN RADIATOR HOME BANQUET

OTHER CELEBRITIES WILL GREET YOU Each Night at 6:30 except Saturday and Sunday

Offered by the AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

WEEI and Affiliated N.B.C. Stations

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, near station, sublet unfurnished four-room apartment, new apartment house; rent $100. Call MR. BALLIN (N. Y. C.), Columbus 7700 or Bronxville 5294.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A few choice suites of 5, 6, 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, shower, electric refrigeration, etc. 327 St. Paul Street, near Commonwealth Avenue. Tel. Aspinwall 3847.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two new, attractively furnished, connecting; would rent unfurnished or singly; near Hotel Commander. University 6269.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY capable of handling correspondence and all office detail; state business and church experience; salary. 802 S-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MILLINERY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hats made and remodeled. Call mornings. North 5752. MISS ALICE COFFMAN, 1754 Que Street, N. W.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOADS wanted to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C., or any other destination; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

On main highway, beautiful old fashioned home for sale or rent; ideal for inn; quite historic. Box 41, Crozet, Va.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES

51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C.—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Sunny front rooms large and small; reasonable; privileges. Copley 4066-J. MRS. PERRY.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Riverside)—Large attractive corner room, lavatory; single, $9.50; double, $12. TRIGGS, 3E.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 W. 110th St.—Large sunny front, lavatory, 2 closets, adjoining bath. Apartment 7-A. Cathedral 5833.

NEW YORK CITY, 411 West End (80th)—Attractive double front; single, running water; quiet. STECKER (2E).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with kitchen privileges; all outside rooms, newly furnished, porch, bath, shower. 5 Beacon Apartment, 1801 Calvert St. N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED young woman wishes position; good cook, good worker. Telephone Monument 9225 GUNDAS, 525 West 124th St., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOVERNESS to small child by young lady. Christian Scientist preferred; good German scholar; also service for beginners, piano lessons. Box E-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED

DESIRE to connect with manufacturer who could make desk-cabinet to hold articles such as twine, paper clips, rubber bands, etc., size 9x12x14, to stand on flat desk. B. N. ABBOTT, 421 N. Stafford St., Richmond, Va.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.

ORANGE STREET AT ELM

FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES

We carry Whittall Rugs

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER

Expert Watch and Clock Repairing. Modernize your old jewelry.

Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Lynchburg's Leading Department Store

BEAUTY BOWER

Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.

EXPERT OPERATORS

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

Our New Store

is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DOYLE—*Florists*

Flowers according to Doyle

708 MAIN STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*

Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.

We call your special attention to RADIOS

521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE

The Broadway Department Store

Newport News, Va.

DRY GOODS—SHOES

BESKINS DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

NACHMAN'S

The Shopping Center

A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.

QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

Newport News Laundry Corporation

QUALITY *SERVICE*

830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, Manager

J. S. FULCHER PHONE 9186 I. E. BANE

F. & B. Service Station

Corner 25th Street and Parrish Avenue

Expert Washing, Greasing, Polishing and Simonizing

ROAD SERVICE CALL US

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"

Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK

Plumbing and Heating Contractor

Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner

3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY

Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery at FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE

Broadway Shoe Store

Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes

2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers

"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

RICE'S

322 Granby Street

BIEN JOLIE

Foundation Garments for the new Princess Silhouette
ETHEL CHRISTY
Graduate Corsetiere

You'll Find Quality and Value at

D. P STORES

Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina

See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY

We J. Newton

111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY

Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

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Shoes and Hosiery

Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers

Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER

8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

F. W. Dabney & Co.

Broad at 5th

Shoes for the Entire Family

HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes

PRICED MODERATELY

For the little tots and grown-ups.

Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.

417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts
RICHMOND, VA.

Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc.

SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria

112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)

Excellent Food at moderate prices

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST

Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats

Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK

Makes a Lovely Gift

SCHWARZSCHILD'S

Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass

Second at Broad Street

W. H. JENKS

ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES

308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Hosiery Repairing

Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.

Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED

601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

SUDANETTE

The cotton dress fabric for all generations. Showing it in solid colors and prints, 36 inches wide, $1.25 yd.

S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.

Roanoke's Leading Department Store

Have you tried the new

Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.

Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

FALLON, *Florist*

Fine Cut Flowers

ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

For best quality and service

"Fone Fleck for Fuel"

FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1589-90

"For Better Milk"

Phone 4327

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W

STANLEY'S

A MARKET PLACE UNEXCELLED

Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria

Mrs. WILLARD McKEE

108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00

Shoes for Women

Livingstone Bros.

306 West Main Street

Hartley-Rowand Co. INCORPORATED

A DEPARTMENT STORE

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
221 WEST PIKE STREET

Palace Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, STOVES RUGS, RADIOS

MAIN ST CLARKSBURG

ANDERSON'S

The State's Largest Restaurant

407 W. MAIN STREET

F. H. JOHNSON, Manager

ALLEN S. CHEESMAN

THE PAINT STORE

Water Spar Water Proof
4-Hour Enamel

205 West Main Street Phone 3117

THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE STORE
(Incorporated)

"We Turn a House Into a Home"

Oliker Bldg., 134-136 South Third Street
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Piggly Wiggly Stores

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., 224 W. Pike St.
FAIRMONT W. VA.
East Side Store and West Side Store
GRAFTON, W. VA.
Morgantown, W. Va.

For Good Clothing

W. H. MELET COMPANY

118-120 THIRD STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

(Continued)

RADY and DEEM CO.

TAILORS
KLEANS
KLOTHES
KLEAN

Phone 1206—1207
Gore Hotel Building

UNION NATIONAL BANK

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Conduct a general banking business

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR CO.

A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy With Confidence

Parson-Souder's Company

One of West Virginia's Great Stores

222 W. Main St. Phone 3000
Clarksburg, W. Va.

Empire Laundry Co.

CLEANERS and DYERS
RUG CLEANERS

HUNTINGTON

The Deardorff Sisler Company

A friendly place to shop.
A satisfactory place to buy.

Don't Put Off Starting

to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.

UNION BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY

OLDEST *LARGEST*

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

Huntington's Largest Gift Store

WILLYS-KNIGHT and WHIPPET CARS

You are cordially invited to look us over.

BRUCE PERRY MOTOR CO.
642 4TH AVENUE

QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
PHONE 4121
PARCEL POST SERVICE

FOX

Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.

HUNTINGTON CHARLESTON
PORTSMOUTH

AUBURN—CORD

OUTSTANDING VALUES
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP

AUBURN SALES CO.

710 FOURTH AVENUE

United States Tires

Vesta Batteries

Thackston Bros. Tire Co.

Sixth Ave. at Tenth St. Phone 5171

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams

THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

MOATZ BUTTERNUT and SLICED BREAD

MOATZ BAKERY
1913 Third Avenue

S. Conway Beach

Plumbing Contractor

2476 Collis Avenue Tel. 7346
Service That Satisfies

PIGGLY WIGGLY HUNTINGTON COMPANY

STORES:

928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00

Shoes for Women

946 4th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

RICH'S AUTO LAUNDRY

535 4th Avenue

A WASHING SERVICE FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

ATWATER KENT RADIO

No Better Set on the Market

for sale by these reliable dealers in your town:

DICKINSON FUR. CO.
WILLIS FUR. CO.
HOME FUR. CO.

Van Zandt Supply Co.

Huntington, W. Va.

Distributors in West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky

WHEELING

HEATH

Gowns, Wraps, Hats

31 TWELFTH STREET

WHITEHALL Inc.

Furniture, Interior Decorations

35 TWELFTH STREET

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms, from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
4 & 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5
Near Earls Court Station. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week, 10/6 a day.
Phone Frobisher 4604
MRS. E. WINDLE

LONDON—Business ladies & students, a refined, comfortable home just opened at 9 Belsize Avenue (5 minutes Belsize tube or Swiss Cottage); excellent plain cooking, well-appointed house; inclusive terms, breakfast, dinner, full week-ends, sharing large rooms 30/-, double 35/-, single 42/-. JANE GRAVES, Phone 4621 Primrose Hill.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; dinner when required; quiet, private house; close District Railway and buses. 3 Hurlingham Gardens, S. W. 6.

LONDON, 78 Herne Hill, S. E. 24—Board residence from 2 gns.; every comfort & convenience; accessible City & West End.

NEAR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH
34 INVERNESS TERRACE
HYDE PARK, LONDON, W. 2

An ideal home perfectly appointed, quiet, excellent food & service; very convenient for all parts; terms from 6 gns.-8 gns. double, 3 gns.-3½ gns. single.

QUANTOCK HOUSE

Guest House for Professional Women

LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden; constant hot water, gas fires; partial board; good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS

Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; comfortable beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474. K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUYER

WIDOW of American, with exceptional opportunities, would gladly undertake commissions for American collectors. China, pictures, books, tapestries, bronzes, etc. Please write 39 Greenhill Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

LONDON—Temporary home for those needing experienced help, loving care and attention given. STANLEY THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 7. Greenwich 2046.

DANCING

MRS. RHODA ASHDOWNE
and
Miss Peggy Whiteley, M. I. S. D. T.

Give lessons in Modern Ballroom Dancing, Country Dancing, F. D. S. Court Curtsey, etc. Children's Classes.

PRACTICE DANCES
STUDENTS TRAINED
6 Stratford Studios
Stratford Road, Kensington, W. 8 Kelvin 9063

DRESSMAKING

ADA ROSE, 10a Orchard St., London, W. 1 (From Reville). Welbeck 4573—Town & country clothes; renovations; materials made up; attendance at home or hotel if required.

MISS BALLY, 39 Sinclair Road, London, W. 14—Own materials made up, alterations, etc., undertaken.

"VESTA" gowns, jumpers, coats; own materials made up. "Let us have your measurements." 26 Charleville Rd., West Kensington, London, W. 14.

WESTBOURNE GARDENS, W. 2—Ladies' own materials made up, gowns remodelled or altered. Phone for appointment Park 2669, or write M-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COLLISON & KELLY, LTD., maintain an employment bureau for shorthand typists and general office appointments for both men and women; typewriting, facsimile letters. 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. London Wall 3180.

THE WARRENDER EMPLOYMENT BUREAU supplies Children's Nurses, Governesses, all domestic staff. Personal attention given to both lady & maid. Note new address: 95a Walton St., Chelsea, London, S. W. 3. Sloane 4767.

FLATS TO LET

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LONDON—To let furnished, Hyde Park Square, from beginning April for short or long lease; 11 bedrooms, 3 or 4 reception; central heating, garage if required; 25 gns. week or offer. K-2445, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON, Regent Street—Practitioner's office, part time to let; main office waiting room, secretary's room or office and waiting room only. M-58, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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EX-REGULAR army officer desires post; secretarial or clerical; good organiser. M

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

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Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American patriot, statesman and jurist, one who was prominent in all activities connected with the restoration of peace between England and her former Colonies after the Revolutionary War, as well as with the establishment of the new government in America. Contrary to a common misunderstanding, John Jay and not John Marshall was the first Chief Justice of the United States. President Washington, when appointing his helpers for the carrying on of the new government, offered John Jay his choice of a number of high offices; and John Jay chose to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he occupied with dignity and ability for several years.

John Jay was born in New York City, where his father was Peter Jay, a prosperous merchant and the descendant of French Huguenots. The son received a part of his excellent education at King's College, now Columbia University; after which he entered a law office in New York City and was soon admitted to the bar. From the start he seems to have been marked out for high place and important service. Indeed, reading of his countless honors, responsibilities and achievements, one gains the impression that John Jay was concerned in every important project of his day. It was very nearly so. But he did not sign the Declaration of Independence, having been called away from the Continental Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia, to take his place in the Provincial Congress of New York.

With Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, Jay went to Paris to settle the terms of the agreement whereby peace was restored between England and America, the boundaries of the new country laid out, and the independence of the United States recognized by the European powers. Later he, in the company of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, was a contributor to The Federalist, which welded popular sentiment to adopt the Federal Constitution. During the troublous years which followed the War of American Independence, Jay made the treaty with England, by which England agreed to withdraw her troops from the American Northwest; although the Jay Treaty was for a time desperately unpopular, yet it helped to sustain Washington's policy to preserve American neutrality with regard to European entanglements. Space forbids the further enumeration of John Jay's many notable contributions to the public welfare. Following his term as Chief Justice, he was Governor of New York State. History ranks him with Hamilton as one of the most able and influential members of the Federalist Party.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Matrimony, says a writer, is an institution of learning in which a man loses his bachelor's degree without acquiring a master's.

Calgary Herald: The chief objection to the school of experience is that it thinks up a new course every time you graduate.

Florence Herald: A scientist declares that many animals laugh. They could hardly help it if they observed people closely.

Des Moines Register: Motorists have one consolation. Their license plates last 12 months without needing any repairs.

Arkansas Gazette: Mattress maker advertises a product that will make you "sleep like a millionaire." Presumably the company will furnish the investments, mergers, combinations, blackmail, etc., that are supposed to tinge a millionaire's sleep.

Detroit News: The New York World mentions the firm of Bee & Blank, "publicity advisers to Colonel Lindbergh." We suppose its connection with this famous client must bring the firm a tidy bit of publicity.

A Word a Day

Shekinah

This word deserves more space than can be devoted to it here, but, to be as brief as possible, it is used to express "the majesty and glory of the divine presence."

The word—taken directly from the Hebrew *shekinah*, "the dwelling (of God)," from the root *shakan*, "to dwell"—does not appear in the Bible, but is frequently encountered in the Targums (translations or paraphrases of portions of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judæa).

The scribes, or authors, of the Targums wrote in the very early centuries of the Christan era, and used great care to mitigate the anthropomorphic expressions applied to God in the Scriptures. Thus, when a local or limited action of God was expressed in the Hebrew text—such as dwelling in a certain place, or being seen—the Targumists were careful to substitute some expression involving "Shekinah." For instance, Exodus 29: 45 is rendered in the Targum of Onkelos, "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel, and will be their God"; and Isaiah 33: 17, "Thine eyes shall see the Shekinah of the king in his beauty," etc. They endeavored to prove that it was not the infinite God that moved about from place to place and was observed, but a cloud of glory, a visible effulgence symbolic of God's immanence.

According to the early writers, the Shekinah took abode in the tabernacle from the day of its erection and moved wherever it did until the completion of Solomon's temple, where it remained until the exile. Then, according to some, it went with the deported Jews; others, however, averred that it returned on high to make its reappearance with the Messiah.

She-ki'-nah is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"Glory was conceived as a property of the Shekinah."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

STERN duties need not speak sternly. He who stood firm before the thunder worshiped the "still small voice."—DOBELL

Odds and Ends

The Pyramids

Except for fragments of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus and the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the pyramids alone remain of the "Seven Wonders" of antiquity.

First Telescope

Galileo's first telescope was made of a piece of organ pipe with a lens at either end.

"Gild"

The name gild (feast or payment) as the craft associations of the Middle Ages were known, originated from the custom of the members to gather together annually for a feast.

Æolian Soils

"Æolian" soils are soils deposited by the wind, such as sand dunes.

New Lanark

In the town of New Lanark, Scotland, established as a model community by Robert Owen, there were no lawyers or magistrates and not a legal punishment during a period of nearly 30 years.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I scratched at Mrs. Johns' door —
And when she let me in I wiggled my tail and told her I had dropped in to see her cat —
And she took me into the sun-parlor where 'Gem' – that's his name – was curled up on a nice soft pillow, and we rubbed noses and said 'hello' to each other —
After which we found so much to do and talk about that I stayed and stayed —
Until suddenly I realized it was about time for the Boss's school to let out and I had to say 'good-by' in a hurry and go like sixty to keep from missing him!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For a 'Buddy'

(From the Milwaukee Journal)

La Crosse, Wis.

ONLY traces of a home destroyed by fire, surrounded by piles of building material, marked the Greene family's lot here when a swarm of workmen descended on it at 7 a. m. Sunday, but at 4 p. m. smoke was pouring out of the chimney of a new house and at 6 p. m., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Greene and five children sat down to supper in a completely furnished home.

The magic lamp was rubbed by the La Crosse post of the American Legion and the genii who responded were stone masons, bricklayers, carpenters, electricians and other skilled members of the La Crosse building trades. Thousands of persons came from La Crosse and miles around to see the wonder wrought.

The Greene home was destroyed with all its contents a few days before Christmas while the family, which had barely escaped, stood outside and watched the flames. Fred Greene had served 18 months with the A. E. F. He was married after the war. When the plight of his family became known among legionnaires things began to happen.

Members of the post learned of a $100 mortgage on the lot and paid it off. Next they enlisted the aid of the building trades, the unions quickly consenting to give skilled labor. Gifts of lumber, sheathing, roofing, brick and stone, sash and doors and other materials came from all over La Crosse. Plans were drawn for a five-room house. Diligent skirmishing about town produced sufficient furniture and household supplies. The auxiliary got busy making curtains according to the window sizes given in the plans.

A tent was pitched near the ruins of the Greene home, the materials were piled around and the auxiliary members prepared to serve hot food to the workers.

The tent proved a godsend, for Sunday was extremely cold. The temperature was about 6 above zero when the work began and after noon the weather became colder until the thermometer registered zero about the time the work was done. The workers washed down beans, spaghetti and doughnuts with hot drinks, warmed themselves a bit by the fire in the tent and went back to work. The 50-odd builders worked in shifts to keep the house moving at top speed toward completion.

In Lighter Vein

Foundation Work

Foreman: "You can begin by helping the riveters on top of this skyscraper frame."

Green Apprentice (looking dubiously at dizzy skyscraper top): "Naw, sir! Pa said for me to start at the bottom and work up!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Passing Show

The ardent angler who bought a suit on the self-measurement form method.

The Footsteps

Billy: "What does your brother work at, Tommy?"

Tommy: "He's in the talkies."

Billy: "What part does he take?"

Tommy: "He's the approaching footsteps in the big scene."—*Birmingham Post.*

Salesmanship

Al Jolson, in stepping out of a taxicab in New York recently, asked the driver what he thought was the best movie in town. The driver replied: "Go to see the 'Singing Fool' picture with Al Jolson."

Jolson gave the man a dollar, who, with a grin, called after him, "Thanks, Al!"

The End of March

A salesman entered the shop of a grocer named March and said: "March, on the first of April the price of flour is going up."

"I'm sorry to hear that," replied March.

A few days later a wholesale salesman came in and said: "March, on the first of April the price of sugar is going up."

"I'm sorry to hear that," said March.

Later on the landlord came in and said: "March, on the first of April I must put the rent up."

"I'm sorry to hear that," said March.

Then he put up this sign in his window: "The first of April will be the end of March."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Portion?

Wifey (newly wed): "John, come here and help me make this oatmeal for breakfast. I wish people would write their recipes so they could be understood."

Hubby: "What's wrong?"

Wifey: "Here it says, 'Add one portion of oatmeal to two portions of water.' Now, how much is a portion?"

Forgot His Umbrella

"Having trouble with your car?" asked a passer-by of a man on his back under a stalled car.

"Nope," came the reply from underneath. "I just crawled under here to get out of the sun."—*Union Church Messenger.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Servants of the Nation

TO A nation deeply appreciative of his abundant virtues as well as his distinguished talents, he will always remain Chief Justice Taft. Even after he had resigned from the Supreme Court, even after his noted successor had been appointed, Mr. Taft's colleagues could not bring themselves to address him other than as "Chief Justice." And it is well, for in this simple token of affection and esteem are epitomized the feelings of the thousands who knew him and the millions who admired him.

William Howard Taft achieved the two highest offices which the American Nation can bestow, and in the words of President Hoover this has been a record of service marked by "purity of patriotism" and "lofty disinterestedness." These are, indeed, well-chosen words of the President. They set a high standard of judicial qualification, and with the passing on the same day as Mr. Taft of Justice Edward Terry Sanford, Mr. Hoover is confronted with the necessity of maintaining this high standard in one of the most momentous appointments of his Administration. President Hoover's selections for the Supreme Court, beginning with Charles E. Hughes, are certain profoundly to influence, if they do not actually control, the social and legal thought of the Nation's highest tribunal for years to come. And today, as the court stands divided upon vital economic and judicial issues, the character of the President's appointments is doubly significant and will be doubly influential.

In a long retirement from the turmoil of political passion as Chief Justice, Mr. Taft won back all the prestige which he had lost in the defeat of 1912 for a second term in the Presidency. It was the human characteristics of Mr. Taft which endeared him to the people. He was the embodiment of affection, kindliness and benignity. Leaning forward from his place in the center of the Supreme Court bench, he would smile broadly upon nervous new pleaders before the august tribunal and assure them by his attitude of sympathetic hearing.

Graduated from Yale in 1878, Mr. Taft entered the law, and at the extremely youthful age of thirty was named judge of the Superior Court at Cincinnati. He became Solicitor-General of the United States three years later, and thereafter found constant service with the Federal Government, first going to settle disputes in the Philippines following the Spanish War, then becoming Governor, and thereafter returning to be President Roosevelt's Secretary of War.

In Mr. Taft's administrative life he was always the judge; in his judicial life he was always the administrator. He was distinguished in the Cabinet for his judicial poise. In 1908, when he was nominated for the Presidency by his party, he insisted to his friends that he would prefer a life on the bench. Then later, after his term as President was over and he came finally to the Supreme Court, which had always been his goal, he made his mark as an administrator, speeding up the court's work by his management and initiative and earning a lasting fame among the legal profession, and more recently among the people, for his fight against delays and technicalities in American criminal procedure.

Justice Sanford, one of the most democratic judges on the Supreme Court, was, with one exception, the man of shortest service on the tribunal and, with two exceptions, the youngest. On the court only since 1923, and not possessed of such striking views on economic and social problems as set apart Mr. Justice Brandeis on the one side and Mr. Justice Butler on the other, he had made no deep impression on the public consciousness, though widely known and regarded among students of jurisprudence.

Between the two groups into which the Supreme Court has tended to divide on certain economic and political issues, Mr. Justice Sanford generally found himself more at home with the conservative majority. Yet in the case of United States vs. Schwimmer, in which the majority laid down the dictum that pacifism is a bar to American naturalization, he took his stand with the two other graduates of the Harvard Law School on the tribunal against the majority. It was typical, however, that in this action he did not reach his conclusion by the same path of philosophy-applied-to-jurisprudence which led Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis Brandeis to dissent. He dissented, but he clung to the strictly legalistic reasoning of the Circuit Court of Appeals, whose opinion the majority of the Supreme Court overruled.

Justice Sanford did not cut himself loose from current affairs or social life, as is the custom of many justices upon their elevation to the court. He liked golf, and enjoyed light reading and his numerous contacts with outside affairs. For twenty-three years Mr. Justice Sanford was in constant public service, first as Assistant Attorney-General, then Federal District Judge in his home State of Tennessee, and finally, by appointment of President Harding, on the Supreme Court.

M. Tardieu's Undersecretaries

FRANCE now has her seventy-eighth cabinet since the Third Republic began in September, 1870. André Tardieu's new combination has thirty-four members, which makes it larger by four than any previous cabinet. It contains seventeen undersecretaries—four more than were in M. Ribot's 1917 government, and five more than were in the Tardieu cabinet which took office last November.

In Great Britain parliamentary undersecretaries are necessary to represent departments in the house in which the Minister does not sit. French ministers, on the other hand, whether deputies or senators, can appear and speak in either house of Parliament. Occasionally French Prime Ministers may wish a few undersecretaries for relatively unimportant departments in order to avoid increasing the number of ministerial posts. Usually, however, the number of undersecretaries waxes and wanes because of the political situation in the Chamber. M. Poincaré's team of thirteen had the confidence of the Chamber. If M. Tardieu's new cabinet had been no larger, it could not have secured a majority in the Chamber.

A cabinet composed of one more than half of the 600-odd deputies could, in the absence of internal dissensions, be certain of staying in office. This consideration cannot be ignored by Prime Ministers when they attempt to form governments. An increase of ministers and undersecretaries to thirty-four gives strategic groups in the Chamber greater representation. But in making such a bid for continued support M. Tardieu has formed a larger cabinet and has appointed more undersecretaries than has any previous French Prime Minister.

Gandhi Renews Non-Cooperation

MAHATMA GANDHI is once more advocating nonviolent civil disobedience in India. This is done in the face of the disasters which, by his own admission, befell India during his previous attempt to apply this policy. The period from 1919 to 1924, while harassing to the British Government in India, brought untold sufferings upon the Indian people. Apart from the more striking affairs of Chowri Chowra, the Moplah outbreak, the Bombay riots at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit, and the Nankara holocaust, there was continuous loss of property and of human life. However, Gandhi and the extremist politicians who work with him are apparently convinced that the weapon which failed before can succeed now.

It is understandable under the circumstances that four former governors of Indian provinces have written to The Times demanding that vigorous action be taken against the leaders of this movement. Those who have had anything to do with governing India will have a natural sympathy with these letter writers, for there is nothing more repugnant than to be obliged to shoot down or otherwise punish ignorant mobs while the real instigators of trouble escape scot-free.

There is to some extent a parallel between conditions now and those that followed 1919. Then extremists celebrated Mr. Montagu's announcement of reforms by causing serious disturbances in Bombay and the Punjab. But the desire to placate the politically minded Indians was so great that officialdom received orders to hold its hand rather than risk disturbances. Conditions were allowed to drift until in 1924, under the orders of Lord Reading, Gandhi was arrested. Then the trouble subsided at once.

Recently Lord Irwin, taking alarm at threats of hostile action issued by extremists, made an attempt to counter their efforts by a declaration on India's ultimate attainment of dominion status. This he did with the very best intentions, though against the advice of the Simon Commission, leading Liberals, many Conservatives and an experienced official class, for he had hopes not only of rallying the moderates, but also of winning back the extremists. He even went so far as to confer with Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, another extreme nationalist leader. These negotiations failed, and at Lahore much wild talk was indulged in and independence was demanded —regardless of the fact that today the withdrawal of British rule would mean chaos in India.

There is an Oriental proverb constantly quoted by Indians who are surprised at Government inaction: "A leak in a dike can be stopped with a spade, but if neglected it will sweep away an elephant." There is still time for calm counsel on both sides to halt this controversy before talk is translated into trouble and innocent people are involved in disaster.

Business Women's Week

WOMEN have already shown themselves able heads of such projects as sheep ranches, transfer concerns and wrecking companies —even of a turkey pool. The informal inventory of their abilities, however, being taken during this Business Women's Week by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, would indicate that business women throughout the United States are now so soundly established in their comparatively new fields that they look beyond their jobs into the question of what organized business women can do toward civic and community betterment.

Although Business Women's Week is only three years old, the nature of its official celebrations has interest for those watching the tremendous progress and swiftly broadening viewpoint of the business woman. In 1928 these were devoted almost entirely to telling what business women had accomplished either in invading fields once filled exclusively by men or in developing unusual new occupations. Last year the clubs invited business men to tell them freely what contribution the business woman, in their opinion, should be making to the community and wherein she had fallen short. This year the meetings are chiefly concerned with unfolding programs for community participation, and organizing machinery for carrying out these programs.

Individual clubs of business and professional women have long been active in various familiar civic projects such as starting public libraries, saving old landmarks or initiating zoning regulations. An intelligently managed national federation of these clubs, however, can prove itself of special service to the woman worker through turning up facts, airing well-founded opinions and encouraging business women to build sound foundations of training and mutual fellowship.

Better training for business women and aid for girls preparing for business careers have been among the aims of the federation. Scholarships to keep girls in high school, vocational lectures in the schools, trips to industrial plants and offices, a vocational guidance institute in an evening school are some of the activities in this field. At present a vocational survey, undertaken by some 300 clubs for the federation, has already produced illuminating information in certain quarters: notably that the business woman appears not to be a bird of passage, flitting from job to job, but a serious worker; that she is not, generally speaking, merely a pin-money earner, but is, in comparatively large numbers, wholly or partially supporting children or adult dependents.

How Much Should a Writer Read?

CERVANTES compassed the whole art of imaginative writing in a single sentence. "Books," he writes in the preface to the second part of "Don Quixote," "are not composed by the hand, but by the understanding, which is ripened by experience."

Experience, even of the shallowest kind, is, to be sure, necessary for the composition of a book, but how much of this experience is to be apportioned to first-hand knowledge of life and how much to academic knowledge of men and the world gleaned from the books of the great authors of old? There can be little doubt that, wide reading enhances the value of an author's work, but does it not, as often, obscure his thoughts and images by learned irrelevancies, by memories that are, at best, but faint shadows of someone else's experience?

It is, indeed, little to be regretted that modern literature re-echoes but faintly the writings of past ages. It is none the less surprising to learn from an inquiry recently conducted among English authors by a London journal that many a distinguished modern novelist in England has read very little, if anything at all, of Scott, Thackeray, Meredith, Trollope, or even Dickens. So unexpected was this disclosure that the question has even been asked whether the younger English novelists were not completely ignorant of the classical masterpieces of their own country. So pessimistic a conclusion, however, would hardly be justified, but it is a fact that the modern author finds it more and more difficult to read everything that is of great value in his own and other literatures and get on with his own work at the same time.

What matters, however, most in creative work is the author's own experience. His knowledge of his craft will exact quite considerable reading and study. It will be sufficient if the critics grapple with the amazing wealth of the literary output of the past and balance it with the achievements of the present.

Why Set Borders to Language?

THE news that, following the example of the Turks, the Soviet Government is going to introduce the Latin alphabet for the Russian language, has been greeted with unanimous satisfaction by the entire Western press. It is certain that this step will bring the Russian Nation nearer to the peoples of western Europe and at the same time help foreign visitors to Russia to find their way about.

But it must not be supposed that the mere adoption of the Latin alphabet will automatically do away with all linguistic pitfalls. To do this, the unification of spelling would also be necessary. In order to see how differently the same sound is expressed in the principal European languages, it will suffice to cite the word "chill." It would be spelled: in German—tachill; in Swedish—kill; in Polish—czil; in Southern Slavonic—cil; in Italian—cil; in Spanish—chil; in French—tchil. The same applies to the sound expressed in English by the consonant combination "sh" (in German—sch; in Polish—sz; in Swedish—sk; in Italian—sc, etc.) and most of the other sibilant sounds.

A more serious difficulty would be presented by the vowels and their combinations, because here the difference results rather from the sound itself than from the manner of its expression. Yet even here unification would prove possible to a certain extent. But it seems unlikely that the nations which differ most from the majority in their rules of spelling—to wit, the English and the French—would easily consent to a reform of their orthography.

The tendency of languages to become more alike which was beginning to result from the modern discoveries in the realm of general science and mechanics, entailing as they do the coining of new technical terms, such as radio, airplane, cinema, film, etc., has been checked somewhat by the lingual purists of various European countries. Italy has been rigorous in attempting to prevent words of foreign origin, and Germany has experienced a similar movement. Terms such as velocipede, menu, trottoir, telephone, etc., were universally known and used by the Germans when the Government substituted for them purely German words—Fahrrad, Speisefolge, Burgersteig, Fernsprecher—and succeeded in eliminating the formerly current expressions. The same policy is conspicuous in the young races which have achieved independence since the war.

Though such a purification of the languages may be amply justified from the philological and æsthetic viewpoint, it seems certain that, for example, the traveler in Estonia who would have felt quite safe and at home in beholding at the expected places the words "coiffeur" or "telephone" will feel utterly at sea when confronted by the genuine Estonian equivalent, "abeajaja" and "konetraat." Certainly, the movement is out of line with the effort to promote understanding between nations.

Editorial Notes

The call of "Time to retire" was not answered as often in 1929 as it was in 1928, the average replacement of automobile tires in the United States being 2.05 per car last year, as against 2.44 per car for 1928. Incidentally, the original equipment on cars for 1929 exceeded 1928's figure by some 5,000,000!

According to White Ribbon News, "a recent encyclopedia shows the word 'saloon' to be followed by 'obsolete.'" "Bootlegger" and "speakeasy" should be made candidates for a similar distinction in the not distant future.

The average resident of the United States, according to a statistician, takes 18,098 steps daily. Did he include in these figures the number of times the motorist steps on the gas?

Regardless of style changes, along about this time of year the days begin to lengthen noticeably.

Montenegro's Silent Waters and Silent Hills

WE CALL it Lake Scutari in our geographies, though the people who live about it don't. The Montenegrins, who own most of it, call it Lake Skadar, and the Albanians, who own its southern end, call it Lake Shkoder.

It is in one of the wildest and most desolate and most unmolested spots in Europe. I came to it from Cattaro, a tiny, unpretentious, huddled city, cuddling against the foot of an enormous sheer, bare mountain and peeping over the very tip end of the longest, most sinuous and bluest bay on all the Dalmatian coast. Cattaro marks the place where Austria used to end and where Montenegro used to begin.

From there I went up the sheer side of that enormous mountain and over its top in a fine American car, driven by an American chauffeur. That is to say, in these parts they call him an American, but when he was in America we called him a Montenegrin. In any case, he speaks English and is glad to have me for a passenger and I am glad to have him for a driver. In less than two hours of driving over crooked, daring mountain roads, in the midst of an endless expanse of black rocks, we reach Cetinje, the clean, sedate and tiny capital of what used to be the tiny state of Montenegro. In less than another hour we have reached the end of another winding road, and here I am at the northern extremity of Lake Scutari, which is fringed by a straggling row of houses that are called the city of Reieka. I get out at the hotel New America, and another American takes good care of me.

* * *

There is hardly a better way to begin a day than to wake up in Reieka on an autumn morning. I felt as though I had arrived at the place where I wanted to be. Here I was on the edge of utter solitude. Stern, frowning mountains. Soft, sleepy hills. Wilderness unharnessed and unrestrained. No noise, no movement, no clashing; one grand, universal affirmation. And over all a gentle, smiling sun. And I dressed as for the occasion.

And then I went forth to find Lake Scutari, with a lively barefoot boy for a guide. In the winter it is not necessary to hunt the lake. Then it gets bold and insolent and comes right up to the houses and sometimes even breaks into the rooms and drives the people from their beds. It invades whole countries, swallows up fields, intercepts roads, turns the mountains into islands, climbs up to the tops of the trees and makes many of the hills stretch their necks in order to keep their heads out of water. But in early autumn it is very modest and retiring. It avoids the houses and roads and flees from the trees and the fields. So I had to go and hunt it. And when I came upon it, it was trying to hide in the reeds and bushes.

But among them, like Moses' basket in the bulrushes, I spied a little motorboat, which is engaged in the international mail service between Aloania and Montenegro. The captain, who was sitting on the edge of his boat, gave me a very hearty welcome. There were four Montenegrin village women and two men sitting on a bench at the back of the boat, but I was the only elegant, "shiny" "gospodin," or gentleman, on the passenger list, so I was made the guest of honor, and with all the more ardor when the captain learned that I was an American, for he, himself, knew English, and assured me that he had been a sailor on an English boat before being promoted to his present position. It was a wonderful occasion for me, for I was occupying a privileged place in one of the best ships in the Scutari commercial fleet.

* * *

From the very beginning I saw that the captain fitted in extremely well with his surroundings. He suited me exactly. There was something about him that reminded you of a big admiral, especially the utter assurance with which he mastered the situation. According to the official time-table published by the state of Jugoslavia, to which the line belongs, we were to start at nine o'clock. But we didn't start then, and when I asked the captain why, he said: "Why should we, there's plenty of time to get to the other end before dark. First, let's fry some of these little fish and eat them, and then we'll start." So we did. The whole service of an international steamship line dislocated in order that I might eat fish with the captain.

But at last we start. Slowly and carefully we wind our way through the reeds, following the meager course of gradually widening river, flowing gently toward the open lake. It is all quiet and lonely. It is wild and primeval, as in some uninhabited land. Birds spring up here and there and slowly soar away out of sight. Little fish snap like springs, flop up out of the water, shine in the sun, and disappear again. Many wild ducks or other birds are swimming in the distance.

We soon leave the narrow course, the reeds and water grass, and sail out upon the smooth surface of a wide sheet of inert water. It is as though this were the boat of the Silent Mariner. We have entered the kingdom of utter silence. The lake seems to be of glass. There is no human being in sight. No city, no village, no cart, no shepherd.

* * *

There are no ruins, no monuments, no altars; this is the world before some men came to build and others to tear down. You might be in Africa, or in Mongolia, or in the moon, or on Mars. You feel very far away and as though in a solemn dream. A little boat, glassy water, stern, speechless mountains, a rocky island, motion, eternity. A soft and gentle haze gathers over us. It is neither day nor night, neither there nor yonder, but a vast, pleasant, quiet now and forevermore. It is complete.

But we are awakened from our meditations by our arrival at the little port of Vir Pazar, still in Montenegro. I get out and go with the captain up to the "New York" restaurant, where he is my guest, and where another American gives us an excellent dinner and shows us photographs which he took when he was in America. On our way back to the boat we pass a group of women selling grapes in the market place. The fruit, though as black as coal, is as sweet as honey, and I ask one of the women for a dime's worth. She has neither measure nor scales, but starts to fill my handkerchief. Oh, I say, that's enough, but she keeps piling on more and more. She doesn't want me to feel cheated just because she doesn't happen to have scales. I really feel as though I had robbed her.

Now I change boats and commanders. My captain and his proud little vessel that could almost navigate in a bathtub go back up the lake toward the narrow river, and I get on a large and clumsy side-wheeler, which burns vast quantities of wood and was probably very old when Mark Twain was a boy.

* * *

Now we come to the widest and quietest and most solemn part of the lake. There are tiny crinkles in the glassy water. The big, faithful wheels go round and round, splah, splah, splah, and we plow unmolested and unhurried on and on and on. The sun leaves us. Imperturbable gray hills move an unseen wand over the lake, which turns the bronze waters to gray, and we all seem to merge into a kind and gentle all-embracing grayness. We are being caressed by the tender fingers of a primeval evening, and the finest ends of the gossamer tresses of twilight are beginning to brush our faces.

But they are rudely brushed aside. A Montenegrin border guard appears, boards our ship, and looks at our passports and baggage. Then he rows off again and we know that we have passed the border and are now in Albanian waters. Before long we see the great white letters A. Z. on the crest of the highest mountain, and we know we are nearing the land of Ahmed Zogu. Fort Scutari appears. We grate up beside a pier, and land on Albanian soil. We have passed from the waters of primeval quietness to a land where primitive, savage restlessness is being harnessed to the modern, ordered agitation of contemporary progress.

R. H. M.

Notes From Santiago

SANTIAGO, CHILE

SANTIAGO now claims second place to Buenos Aires in the race among the republics of South America to provide the "brightest and best" capital. Its population has more than doubled in a little over twenty years, and its geographical situation has given it a strong position in the development of railways, telephones, electricity undertakings and air services, financed by outside, mainly American, capital. In 1906, it had 322,059 inhabitants, and the number now is estimated at 750,000; in population it is, therefore, the third city in the continent, Rio de Janeiro being second, with its 1,442,000 people.

* * *

Situated on a flat plain between the Andes and a coastal range of hills, Santiago is the South American headquarters of three air lines—the Latecœre Company to Europe via Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and North Africa, and the two American companies, the Nyrba and the Pan-American Grace lines, both operating, but in opposite directions, the New York-Buenos Aires-Chile routes. All three companies have taken full advantage of the encouragement given to them by the Chilean Government which, for its own part, controls one of the most efficient military air stations south of the United States.

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A scheme which should add considerably to the prestige of the city is the announcement of a fifty-year concession which has been granted to the Chile Telephone Company, an offshoot of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, Inc. of the United States, for the development of the country's telephone services. Under the terms of the concession the whole service will be reorganized from Magallanes to Arica, and a radio-telephone exchange will be installed in Santiago for the inauguration of an international service.

The immediate plans are to connect with Lima, the capital of Peru, and with Rio de Janeiro, where conversions to the automatic system are already well advanced. Later, communication will be established with the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico. In all these developments, Chilean manufactures are to be used wherever possible, and Chilean capitalists will obtain an opportunity to invest in a new company which is to be formed under the wing of the present concern. Eighty per cent of the personnel of the new company will be Chilean.

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The city is really undergoing a transformation. The problem of how to park its 20,000 motorcars, which has been agitating the authorities for many months, will be solved with the execution of a 50,000,000 pesos ($6,000,000 American) scheme to rebuild the center of the city. A car park will be provided on the present site of the offices of the Ministers of War and Marine, which are to be abolished, and in the center of a new plaza will arise the new palace of the President of the Republic. The project has been planned on the lines of the Place de la Concorde in Paris.

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A notable new building in the city which is to be opened this month is that of La Nacion (morning) and Los Tiempos (evening), Chile's leading newspapers, which are controlled by the Government. The building will be twelve stories high, the nearest approach to a skyscraper practicable here. In addition to the usual equipment of a newspaper organization there will be a radio tower on the top floor from which news will be radiocast each night. Gas-extracting fans will control the temperature in the linotype rooms where twenty-two machines will be in operation. Three 300 horsepower Diesel generating engines will provide electric current for machinery and lighting.

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The Senate has rejected proposals made by the Chamber of Deputies relative to changes in the marriage law. The law as it stands states that all legal marriages must be confirmed by a civil ceremony to be carried out by a municipal official. The deputies proposed that this ceremony should be carried out before the religious one, and that priests marrying couples before first ascertaining that the civil formalities had been carried out would be liable to be unfrocked or imprisoned. The Archbishop of Santiago, Monseñor Crescente Errazuriz, issued a strongly worded protest to the proposal, and Don Carlos Ibañez del Campo, the President of the Republic, stated in a message to the Senate that he considered the proposals a "ruthless persecution which would result in unrest and probably defiance of the law." In view of this opposition the proposals were rejected by the Senate.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Interpreting Hen Vocalization

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article in The Christian Science Monitor of February 1, captioned "Cluck, cluck of the farm girl's hens cheers and pays her way through college," would seem to indicate that your correspondent at Upland, Ind., will have to read up a bit on the significance of hen vocalization.

The fact of the matter is, when Biddy decides to use the cluck, cluck stop of her vocal organ, she has in mind that the time has arrived for her to raise (or set) a family. It is safe to assume that Martha May would much rather hear the cheery "Cut! cut! cut! Cut-da-cut!!" in any key so long as it announced that another egg had been deposited to the credit of her musical education—than the ominous "Cluck, cluck," which betokens at least a temporary lull in Biddy's egg-laying activities.

LAURA ANDERSON.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Charlemagne and Charles the Bold

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The very interesting "Notes From Geneva" in the Monitor of January 15 contain a reference to "Adrian von Babenberg, the Swiss hero who defeated Charlemagne and won the battle of Morat." May I point out that Charlemagne, King of France and Emperor of the Occident, is placed by history books between 742 and 814, a time when the Swiss Confederation, which was founded in 1291, was neither thought of nor spoken about. It was Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and a rival of Louis XI of France, who was defeated by the Swiss, including Adrian von Babenberg, at Granson and Morat in 1476.

Many thanks are due your Geneva correspondent for the excellent notes, which are often the means of presenting Swiss happenings to Swiss people in a kinder and truer light.

(MISS) LUCIE CLERC.

Neuchâtel, Switzerland.